OCT 10 1938

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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VOL. XXVI NO 41 BOMBAY: OCTOBER 9, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

"HE IS GONE—BUT THE FLUTE IS LEFT"

—Kiran De

BALI—THE ISLAND OF GODS

LEFT:—A group of "Djanger dancers" at Den Pasar, Bali.

RIGHT:—A fine specimen of Balinese temple gate—Poera Dalem.

Performance of pantomimic "Legong"—Princess Bankosari and Rangda, Witch Queen, at Den Pasar, Bali.

BOTTOM

Left:—Seven storied and thatched altars in the innermost courtyard of Poera Gjanjar.

Right:—A cremation ceremony procession—offerings are carried on the head.

(Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine.")

(See Page 5)

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Telephone No. 22037
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Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

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I GO WEST—IV

TABOO

By D. F. KARAKA

(This is the fourth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the first, second and third instalments appeared in our issues of Septemper 18 and 25 and October 2. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle.")

I HAVE COMMITTED, I regret to say, quite a number of major and minor *faux pas*, though I have long since ceased to worry about them. Those who have judged me have revealed a mentality so poor that they have forfeited the right to judge me or anyone else. I remember the day after I arrived in Bombay for one of my long vacations. The voyage had exhausted my supply of dress shirts and when I landed I was dreadfully short of clothes. I was asked to dine at the Taj, where a negro orchestra from Paris was swinging it high and low. Hot music had come to town. There was Leon Abbey from the Ambassadeur in Paris, Dizzy from the Chez Florence and any number of them playing the sort of music which leaves you wondering whether there were ever any ants in your pants!

Dress was essential, though there was no hard and fast rule as to the colour of my shirt. I got into a short sleeved pale-blue Celanese sport shirt, stuck a black dress-bow on top, and stepped into the Taj as if it was quite normal to appear in a pale-blue silk shirt with a dinner jacket. I had only just come back from England, and the so-called leaders of Bombay fashion, who studied the catalogues of Izod and Sulka from cover to cover, were still a little hesitant about challenging me, lest some late-final edition of "Man and His Clothes" had decreed in my favour. But they hated the idea that I may have stolen a march upon them, and that worried them. It was not in keeping with the Bombay 'tempo'. It was not even "decent".

The music went to my head that evening, and when Leon started beating up a rumba, I left my table and my partner to shake the "marachas" that were offered to me. In those few moments I forgot my whole upbringing, forgot I was back in the land of my fathers, through which the Ganges flowed and that the Seine was far far away.

Early next morning, my father came to my room and asked me whether the charges against me were true. "Charges" was perhaps the appropriate word, for some three or four people had rung up early in the morning to inform the fond parents of the behaviour of their son. It just wasn't done!

Paris

I thought then of Paris, that adorable capital of France and of the evening on those boulevards of accomplished dreams. That New Year's Eve—1932 I think it was—when we took the lid off—ripped it—and painted the town red. We were only two of us—a young Englishman who was anything but English having run away from the comfort of his father's home, because it was too smug and complacent, too boring for a young man with ideals, having driven a lorry at Billingsgate for a pound a week, and later worked his way to a good job in the Paris branch of a well-known American firm—and there was myself. We had been asked to join a smart party, but preferred to slum on our own—slumming in comfort, slumming in all that was chic and chi-chi. We called it slumming, for we were a brace of modest young men. The memory of that particular evening still lingers—that brief imitation of rugger with our top hats down the Champs Elysees—that cordial handshake with the "agent" on point duty in the middle of the place de l'Opera and the dislocation of traffic that followed—that solo exhibition of the rumba at the Habanera, for which we received a bottle of champagne with the compliments of the management—that crazy note to Nina Mae Mckinney, that talented singer and quite the most beautifully dressed woman in Paris at that time. She sang at the Chez Florence, which was the haunt of celebrities and the royalty that visited Paris. I had watched her come in and wondered to which party she belonged. But she went straight to the raised dais and began to sing a soft Harlem melody, while the whole "boite" listened to her in silent adoration. In the middle of one of her songs, she opened the note, read it, then burst out into an hysteria of laughter, which puzzled every one present. Even I wondered what could have happened, till she came up asking: "Which is the guy with fuzzy hair?" All that was Paris and never to be forgotten.

But what if we had stopped to think whether it was done, whether orthodoxy would approve of it, or what its repercussion would be in the India to which I belonged? The urge from within, natural in a man of my years, cannot give way to a handful of puritans, who are so sex-starved that they justify their existence by making a virtue out of necessity and by preaching a philosophy of life, when they have not even danced on the fringe of it.

Yes, orthodoxy in India is very fond of preaching morality and of laying down the standard of moral virtue. So it was too when a Parsee girl was to play the lead in a play with a Hindoo as her leading man. It was an amateur performance in aid of charity, and the cast was drawn chiefly from young people from the University. It was eminently respectable and as in all Indian drama there was nothing more in it than merely holding hands.

On the eve of the performance an outraged old gentleman wrote letters to the Press and to the father of the young lady in question, deploring the fact that a Parsee girl would be playing opposite a Hindoo boy. No sir, it wasn't done. It was the corruption of the young—and it fell to the lot of some outraged old gentleman to put his foot down. There is more than a section in my community, which holds these depressingly orthodox views. They are, I regret to say, a disgrace to us and to the India to which they unfortunately belong.

Mostly uneducated, but fairly well-to-do people, they have lived their lives in the narrow confines of repression and there is no love nor any decent sexual emotion that has ever emanated from them, but only stench and ugly children. They cook large meals for themselves and when they have gorged their fat abdomens, they belch with sanctimonious piety before going to wash away their sins. From a book they utter prayers which they do not understand. For that is done. It is in fact eminently respectable. They link it up with salvation and the soul, and they keep in reasonable comfort an illiterate clergy, which can repeat the long prayers by heart, so that the wrath of God may not fall too heavily on them.

What is true of my community—the Parsees—is equally true of all the others. This peculiar bias against any form of modernism in the expression of human emotion masquerades in the name of orthodoxy. It is to be seen in all phases of Indian life. It is the only explanation for the existence in India of fetishes and ceremonials, of superstition and strange beliefs, of illiteracy and of Imperial domination, of the stagnation of the entire energy of a whole people. It leaves us with the depressing spectacle of poverty, because orthodoxy has decreed against any radical changes in the existing social order. Untouchability — child-marriages — 'deva-dasis' have existed so long in India, because of the power of orthodox Indian opinion.

F. E.

Not very long ago, the death occurred in India of F. E. Dinshaw. He had one of the finest brains that India could boast of. Like the late Lord Birkenhead, he was known more affectionately by his initials F. E. He was a man of infinite capacity, and though he never liked the limelight, his power in India was always felt. The respect which his countrymen had for him was unanimous. His word carried great weight and there is a story told of him which illustrates the man. F. E. was responsible for the career of many young men, who had gone to him for help and had got it.

On this particular occasion he took a young man with him to the head of one of the banks of India. The manager greeted the young man and smilingly said: "So, you want a job here." Mr. Dinshaw interrupted and in his incomparable manner said: "Oh, no, I merely asked him to look around and decide for himself what job he wants." Such was the power of the man, so great was his self-assurance. But he was a Parsee, and as such his ultimate destination was the Tower of Silence to which the dead carcasses are carried to be devoured by vultures and the bones dissolved in the well with strong acid. But it was the one great wish of his life that he should be buried beside his wife to whom he was deeply attached and who had died before him. As it was, he had against orthodox opinion arranged for her burial in his own grounds at Poona. But what he could do, no one else could.

His son, who was then in London, made several frantic efforts over the 'phone to Bombay, to make his father's wish possible. I was in his room at that time and can vouch for his efforts. But there was not one person amongst the so-called leaders of the Parsee community—friends and relations of F. E.—who was prepared to go against Parsee orthodox opinion and risk the unpopularity that would ensue by carrying out F. E.'s wish. It shows the stuff some of our men are made of and the almost frightening power of orthodoxy in India. Personally I felt sad that a man who had done

(Continued On Page 44)

Tax The Cats!

Only Way To Prevent Their Over-Population And Consequent Cruelty To Them

CATS must be taxed. And here is the reason why, according to Mr. E. Keith-Robinson, Secretary of Our Dumb Friends' League, who writes as follows in "Tit-bits":—

When recently a Dumb Friends' League collector retrieved a woman's silk stocking which was lying, semi-waterlogged, in a Chalk Farm back street, it wriggled! Inside were four semi-naked kittens. Thus, for several hours, they had survived their owner's barbarous attempt to drown them.

At six o'clock one morning, the caretaker of our Fulham chelter, roused by smothered "mi-aows" from outside, opened the front door to find, fastened to its handle a bulgy canvas bag with its mouth sewn tightly together. Slitting the stitches, she took out a female cat with four shrunken kittens, the whole family being three parts suffocated, but still alive.

These incidents, far from being caretaker of our Fulham shelter, callous-minded manner in which thousands of so-called animal lovers, having undesired kittens or females-in-kitten on their hands, seek to be rid of them. Why should they adopt such cowardly subterfuges?

That Nine-Lives Myth

Absolutely free of charge, O.D.F.L. will at any of its twelve London shelters, or fourteen shelters scattered throughout the Provinces, collect any unwanted cat and put it to sleep. Two specially designed motor-vans, equipped with lethal chambers, travel 1,000 miles weekly on these merciful missions

There is no excuse for trying, as many do, to beat cats to death with hammers or against brick walls, drop them into canals, abandon them in empty or outhouses, or deposit them surreptitiously in parks of someone else's back garden.

City churchyards are favourite dumping grounds. From now disused burial grounds, like Bunhill Fields, St. Luke's, Old Street, and Clerkenwell Green, our collectors have retrieved several hundred emaciated cats which, with a wild animal's instinct for concealment, hide themselves by day in the cracks and fissures of age-encrusted tomb slabs. From these gruesome apertures, hummified cat bodies have been recovered—mute witnesses of dreadful suffering in the fight against death.

Without twinge of remorse, alleged pet lovers in London alone are discarding more than 200,000 cats a year. That is no extravagant estimate. The League, which is but one of the charitable organisations engaged in rescuing strays, last year collected and put to sleep 100,000 unwanted cats.

Contrary to proverbial avowals, cats cannot claim nine lives. But they cling most tenaciously to one life. Hence thousands, though manged, burned by immersions in quicklime or petrol—there is no cataloguing the cruelties inflicted—just go on living.

I am not exaggerating. I will take any bonafide inquirer to any of the League's shelters and in a few minutes by force of actual examples brought in from the street, convince him of the tortures these animals are suffering.

The League's cat destruction bill alone, which includes cost of lethal chambers, choiroform, and maintenance of collecting vans, now totals £6,000 a year; soon it must run into five figures. For, if these merciful services were discontinued, London and other centres notably Stockport and Cambridge, would soon be plagued by cats. Promiscuous breeding amongst strays remains tremendously prolific. But imagine the agonies of semi-starved, milkless mothers whose shrivelled kittens are born, as has happened, behind coffins in a sealed-in crypt.

Suppose one mother cat give birth to seven females in her first litter. Then, when after five months this family starts breeding, that one cat can, within a twelvemonth, be responsible for 150 new strays.

To stop this evil on a collective scale the only practical way of defeating it, the League now seeks official sanction for its proposed system of cat licensing, the charge not to exceed 2s. 6d. for neuters, 5s. for toms and 7s. 6d. for females.

Cheap Mouse-Traps

Then every cat will, by law be required to wear a readily expandable elastic collar (such collars are to-day distributed by the League free) with a small metal identity disc attached to it. As a result, police will treat cat strays exactly as dog strays are treated. Too many people regard cats as companionable pets, but as cheap mouse-traps which, when mice no longer hunt the pantry or warehouse, may be conveniently lost. Taxation, without depriving the poor man of his pet, will compell them to revalue their faithful mousers

Also, it will remove the worst stigma under which this nation's cats exist—the stigma of ranking as vermin in the law's sight.

Meanwhile cat lovers are urged to have their pets neutered. This operation a simple one, doesn't rob the animal of its affectionate nature, instinct for cleanliness or mousing prowess; it obviates that distressing smell to which Toms are prone in old age. And to day it is performed free to all by qualified veterinary surgeons, using a local anaesthetic, at the League's shelters. At our North London Institution 320 cats are now being neutered every month.

'THE LION'S AUNT'

By Azami Ajmeri

"Soo-oo-oo!" drawled a pair of sparrows on a shelf sleepily, and then again, "Soo-oo-oo!"

It was a hot noon and they were feeling terribly drowsy. They sat on the shelf with half-closed eyes and at short intervals gave out a soft, prolonged, whistling chirrup. It was due perhaps to the force of habit or perhaps they were merely snoring!

Suddenly the family cat entered the room leisurely but as soon as she caught sight of the birds she sat down and an extremely humble expression crept into her eyes. Then she turnned her head away with pious indifference and lazily made for the opposite corner of the wall which contained the shelf. She was apparently in no haste and proceeded in a distracted, absent-minded way. It was evident that she was weighed down with domestic worries and had absolutely no time to waste on birds, specially on sparrows!

But once that she had gained the corner and was screened from the direct view of the birds she became very much animated. She pressed her white fur close to the white-washed wall, presumably to baffle detection, and proceeded towards the direction of the shelf with cautious, stealthy steps. But as she reached beneath the shelf the birds became aware of her presence below and with tiny shrieks of terror flew away from the shelf and perched themselves on a fan in the middle of the room. Thereupon the cat at once began to scratch the wall in rather a nervous and shame-faced manner. Apparently she wanted to impress upon the birds that they were grieviously mistaken. She had no designs upon them. She had approached the wall simply to manicure her nails!

But the birds in the meantime had become very garrulous. They were casting aspersions, calling her names, abusing her and steadfastly refusing to believe that her presence at the identical spot was for the purpose of manicuring her nails. Of the two the male sparrow was the loudest!

The cat who was now sitting in an innocent huddle near the wall gave them a baneful glance and then closed her eyes in deep disdain.

Really the arrogance and the insolance of these obnoxious, lowly birds was sickening. Nobody wanted to catch them. Nobody was even aware of their presence on the shelf But oh! the meanness of these winged upstarts! It was a shame to endow them with a pair of wings! And because they had wings and could fly from one place to another, they thought that they could afford to be disrespectful to her. They must be taught a lesson. They were not inulting only her but the whole feline race. She knew how to show them their place. Not for nothing her human sisters in India had bestowed upon her the title of "the lion's aunt!"

All of a sudden she opened her eyes, gave a start and dashed out of the room as if in persuit of some prey, but was back in a flash. Thrice she repeated this performance, every time passing closer beneath the fan. The sparrows were puzzled . They would stand on their toes, as the cat again and again passed below them and bending low watch her antics anxiously. But as she took absolutely no notice of them they did not sense any immediate danger.

The last time the cat bounced out of the room with usual haste but returned leisurely. Very slowly she walked and with marvellous precision sat directly under the fan where the sparrows were perched. Slowly she raised her eyes upward, apparently a heart rending appeal for sympathy and understanding in them and said, "miau" in all humility!

The male bird who was bending very low, awaiting developments, suddenly lost its grip on the fan and fell straight into the open mouth of the cat!

(THE END.)

WONDERFUL THREE YEAR OLD CHILD

Four Feet Tall, Weighs 85lbs. And Chest Expansion 21 Inches

The case of a child who, at the age of three years and four months weighs 39 kg. or 85.8 pounds and is 119 cm. or three feet, 11 inches in height, is reported from the village of Kvabga-Nabeglavi in the Chokalauri district of Georgia.

The child, named Bondo Pipia has a chest expansion of 79cm. or 21 inches, measures 40 cm. or almost 16 inches across the shoulders and can lift a weight of 8 to 10 kg. (17.5 to 22 pounds) with one hand.

Abnormally rapid growth of this sort, according to Bogoslovsky, candidate of biological sciences, is caused by heightened activity of either the pituitary or the pineal gland. These are small ductless or internal secretion glands located in the brain.

"Heightened activity of the pituitary gland is usually accompanied by abnormal sexual development, in most cases lowered activity of the sex gland," Bogoslovsky said. "Such giants are often childishly helpless. They have little endurance and often die between 20 and 30 from tuberculosis.

"Swelling of the pineal gland results in rapid growth, but without disharmony in proportions, and unusually early physical and psychological maturity. Sexual development is particularly rapid."

According to the scientist, Bondo Pipia's case can probably be referred to the second group, enough thorough medical observation is needed for a definite conclusion.

FRANCO'S INVITATION TO ALFONSO

Ex-King Refuses To Be A Puppet Ruler Of Spain

General Franco has invited ex-King Alfonso to return to Spain as King in the event of the rebels winning the civil war.

The invitation makes it clear, however, that Franco wants him only as a puppet king.

Franco would fill the role of Spain's Mussolini. Alfonso, like the King of Italy, would be king in name alone.

Alfonso's answer is understood to be a refusal of the invitation as it stands.

He is ready to go back to Spain, but he will not go back on Franco's terms.

An official of the German Foreign Office was present at the talks between the ex-King and Franco's emissary.

Count Sierragorda told the ex-King that the rebel cause needed his support, and that his nominal restoration to the throne was the price that Franco was prepared to pay, if he won the war.

"General Franco needs money," declared the Count. "You have many influential friends in Britain and elsewhere who would be ready to finance us if you allowed it to be known that you would go back to the Spanish throne after a victory for the Franco cause."

Famous Stammerers

History says stammerers are in pretty good company. Moses, the great lawgiver, was a stammerer, and his brother Aaron became his mouthpiece. Aesop, Virgil and Demosthenes suffered with afflicted speech, and the latter is famed in legend as one of the earliest examples of a complete cure. Textbooks relate how he put gravel in his mouth to handicap himself still further in an effort to give his vocal organs more power.—"Coronet".

* * * *

RUN ALONG, SON

You remember Lord Halifax, caretaker at the Foreign Office, as Lord Irwin, Viceroy and so on, don't you?

He succeeded his father only in 1934. About a year before that a friend of mine went to see the old Lord Halifax on business. Lord Irwin was the only other one present at lunch.

When the meal was over the old man pushed back his chair and said to the ex-Viceroy:

"Now, Edward, run along, there's a good boy. This gentleman and I have some business to discuss!"

The present Lord President of the Council was then fifty-two years old!—Hannen Swaffer, in the 'Daily Herald'

* * * *

ECCENTRICS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, kept a dish filled with salt under each leg of his bed—to scare away evil spirits, he claimed. He never owned a cheque-book, but wrote out his cheques on half-sheets of letter paper.

MAKERS OF MODERN INDIA—II

YOUNG INDIA'S HIGHEST IDEAL

Of Sacrifice And Self-Abnegation, He Raised The Name And Fame Of India

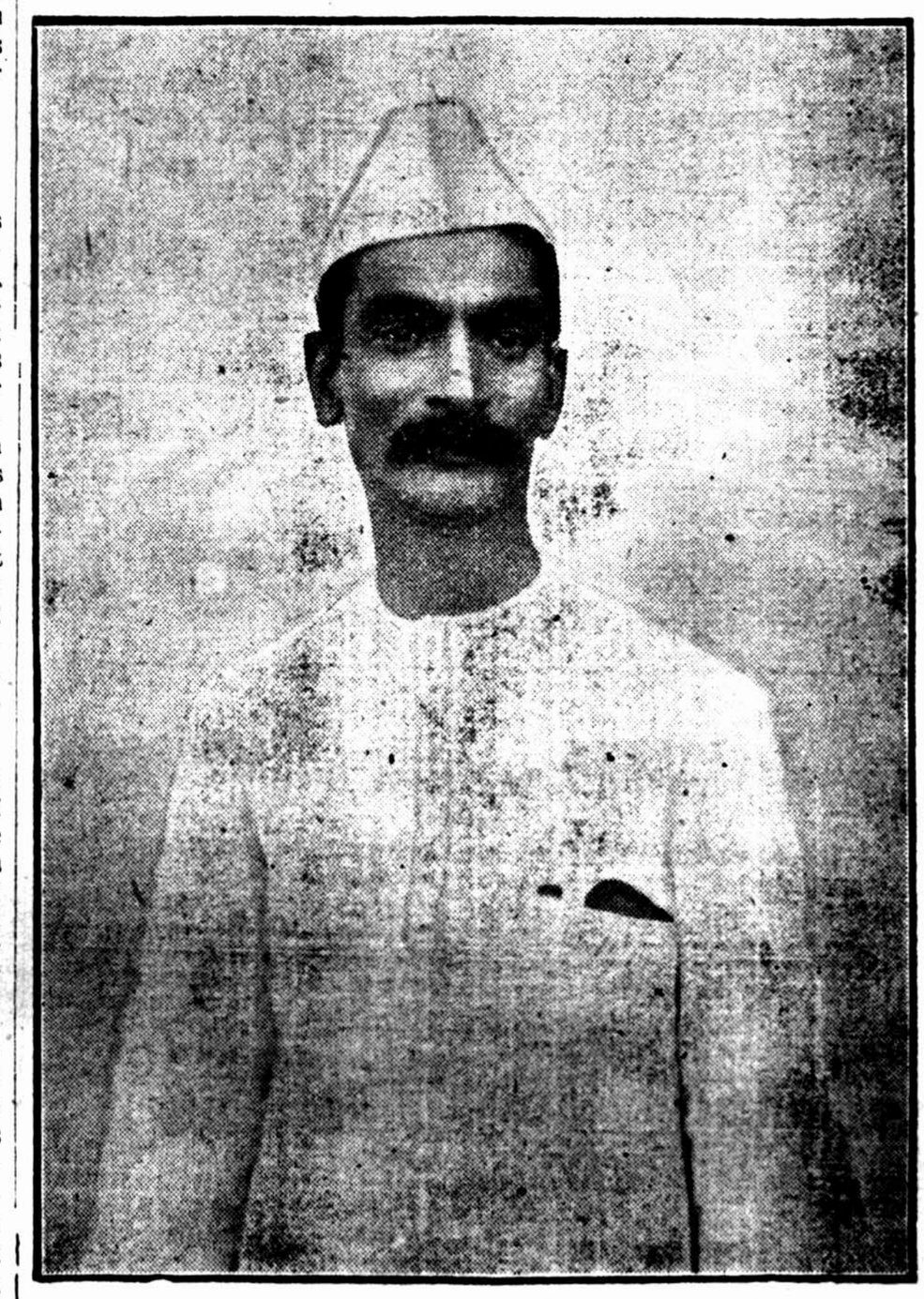
BABU REJENDRA PRASAD:

A Study In Character

BY M. S. M. SHARMA

Of all our public men and politicians, Babu Rajendra Prasad is, perhaps, the nearest approach to Mahatma Gandhi. His has been the rarest type of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation.

The very gravity of his demeanour, his gait and manners, his simplicity and kind-heartedness are writ large in every inch of that frail frame known to the world as Rajendra Prasad. In modesty and humility—the essence of Gandhism,—he appears to excel even Gandhi himself.



Babu Rajendra Prasad.

You have only to watch Rajen Babu for a while to be impressed by his simple, nevertheless illustrious, personality. Unless, of course, you are one of those incorrigible specimens of humanity, predetermined by prejudice and "iron will", you may be sure at the very first interview you will be enveloped by Rajen Babu's sovereign perfection.

Almost the first question which you put to yourself on emerging from your first interview with this by no means elusive man is this—

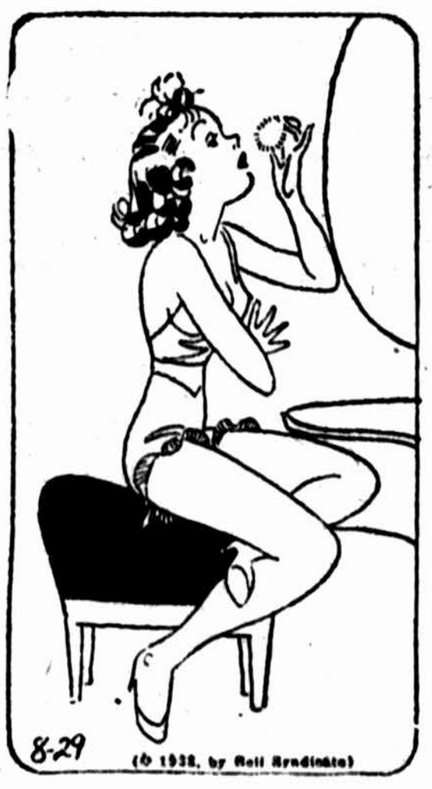
"Is he just a product of Gandhism, or is he something more, adding lustre to the Gandhian philosophy and culture?"

Many a man has put this question to himself and found no answer. Rajen Babu is so inoffensively simple that you may take courage in both hands and repeat your question to him. But, you must not be disappointed if his answer leaves you in another maze of conundrums.

A Conundrum

Not that Rajendra Prasad revels in confusing you like the medieval priest of Canterbury. No, he is not capable of that immodesty. And, even if he were—you may be certain he is not—he is too good a man to add to your confusion. But then this conundrum has to be solved. The truth is that Babu Rajendra Prasad has been indulging a little too much in the belief—I shall not say hallucination—that he is only what Gandhi shaped him to be. The natural result of this intellectual makeup has been that he honestly believes that he is only a standard-bearer of Gandhi and Gandhism.

Even if it were true, it only adds radiance to his character. I have myself tried to analyse the problem. To my mind Rajen Babu is the modern symbol of that epic camp-follower of Sri Ramachandra—the great Hanuman. Hanuman, says the Ramayana, was too much engrossed in the worship of his hero and master that he had no time to remember, unless he was reminded of the fact, that he was the proud possessor of a giant's strength and could uproot mountains. A classic prayer to Hanuman constantly reminds him of his great gifts, but scholars and devotees assert that, even when so reminded, Hanuman would not exercise his great gifts except with the permission of his great master!



Sometimes a pat on the nose gets you farther than a pat on the back.

Similarly, you can tell Rajen Babu that millions are ready to lay down their lives at his bidding; you may remind him of the magnificent response a grateful people made to his simple appeal to help the distressed people of Bihar on the wake of the earthquake catastrophe. Even then, Rajendra Babu is unlikely to give more than a mere nod, perhaps a meaningless smile. That is all. If you want him for your hero, you have to approach Gandhiji even as Hanuman's devotees have to appeal to Rama for the assistance of the former.

Gandhiji Or Rajen Babu?

When you really come to think about it, it will be difficult to judge who is the greater of the two—Rajen Babu or Mahatma Gandhi? That is a query which will resolve itself when we are in a position to find an answer to the question which the devotee of the Ramayana puts to himself: "Who is the greater of the two—Hanuman or Rama?

But the one is necessarily and inevitably a complement to the other. The truth may lie the other way also. Without Hanuman, Rama would have found it impossible to annihilate Ravana. In this sense, Hanuman may be said to be the real hero of the Ramayana. Even so, without Rajen Babu as a camp-follower, Mahatma Gandhi might have failed—who knows?—to show to the world the superiority of his teachings and ideals, as he is trying to do even to-day to rule a State by means of non-violence.

By no means do I claim any originality for this view. It really was the deliberate opinion of no less an illustrious personality than the late Deshabandhu Chitta Ranjan Das who once frankly declared that

"Rajendra Prasad was almost the only excuse for a further continuance of Gandhism"!

It was a view with which the late Pandit Motilal Nehru associated himself whole-heartedly and without reserve. Their argument may be put somewhat as follows:

"Judged by things of the earth, Gandhism may have failed us. But if it is going to produce Rajendra Babus in India, then surely Gandhism has an assured place in the world's politics."

It is true, as I have stated, that Rajen Babu is essentially a hero-worshipper. But then, one ought to realise that this hero-worship is not the result of mere emotions but the logical consequence of intellectual conviction.

Peep Into The Past

It is a long story. I believe it was in 1916 that Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to Champaran to help the Champaran ryots who were groaning under a system of exploitation at the hands of the planters. The Bihar bureaucracy discovered that, if the exploitation was questioned, the might of the great British Empire would tumble down. If South Africa gave our colonial nationals a Gandhi, Champaran gave India and the world a Rama and a Hanuman. Hanuman of course was Rajen Babu. At that time, Rajen Babu was a flourishing lawyer at the Patna Bar. Although young in age, he had already stolen a march over many of his elder contemporaries in that profession of doubtful values. Admittedly he was marked for a judicial career. Who knows that, but for Gandhiji's providential visit, India would have lost a Rajendra Prasad and the British Government an eminent and capable judge?

Gandhiji decided to disobey the order. Sir Edward Gait, the lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa was in a blue funk. Knowing Gandhiji's determination, the Simla Gods for once told the Bihar bureaucracy to watch their footsteps. The result was a climb-down on the part of Sir Edward Gait. Rajendra Babu, who was Gandhiji's host, saw at once the immense possibilities of Gandhism. Then and there he resolved to enlist himself in the Gandhian Army—with what success we all know now.

It is not probably realised by many of us that this great man, who makes more than an effort to strike you as no more than a simple Indian ryot, is one of the most intellectual men of modern times. He was easily the most brilliant product of the Calcutta University. A first class M.A. and M.L., his record is yet unbeaten in the annals of that University. In cold logic, he can be as piercing as the late George Joseph; in intellectual jugglery he can beat a Das or a Motilal Nehru; in clever advocacy he can equal Aladi Krishnaswami Iyer, C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and Bhulabhai Desai, and in the field of developing and arguing questions and problems of purely legal and constitutional import he can rise to the level of a Rash Behari Ghose, a Srinivasa Iyengar and a P. R. Das; and yet it is not in any of these fields that Rajendra Babu has claimed our attention, although he could have, if he wanted, carved our a name for himself in any or all these adventures.

Public memory is proverbially short but I trust and hope it is not so short as to have forgotten the historic thesis of Rajendra

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Totalitarianism In Sub-Human World

Birds Always Prefer To Be Bossed By A Male, While Mammals Often Place Their Trust In A Female

NORWEGIAN farmers have an ingenious method of keeping their cows under easy control. In the spring the cows fight among themselves and one emerges as the victor. The farmer marks down this animal and affixes a bell around its neck. Henceforward it is the "bell-cow" and undisputed leader of the herd. When the "bell-cow" dies or has to be taken away the bell is hung around the neck of another cow and the herd soon transfers its allegiance to the new leader. (writes Mr. Frank W. Lane, in "John O'London's Weekly".)

In Switzerland a similar bovine dictatorship is practised, but with two interesting variations. Not only do the cows bow to the authority of the "Queen," as the leader is called, but the bulls also acknowledge her superiority in all matters. Every year in the spring, all the "Queens" in the Rhone Valley are taken to Valais, where butting contests are held to decide who is the absolute leader of all the cows in the valley.

As in human affairs, dictatorship among animals is seldom achieved without bloodshed. There are exceptions, however. On the great American sheep ranches, for example, the bell-wethers, or lead sheep, often attain their position without a skull being cracked. The bell-wether is frequently an orphan lamb that has been raised on a bottle at the home ranch. Through thus being protected from danger until confidence has been acquired, it is naturally bolder than the others. When one day it swaggers towards the timid herd it is at once accepted as leader.

No human dictator commands greater obedience than a bell-wether. Its will is the will of the herd and it is followed blindly wherever it leads. Alas for the sheep's blind trust! During the shipping season the bell-wether leads them to a waiting truck, jumps in, and is joyfully followed by a hundred or more of the sheep. When the truck has its quota of prospective mutton, some-one whistles the bell-wether who cautiously sidles out and bounds to the ground before its followers have realized what has happened!

In The Farmyard

Dictatorship among domestic animals is also apparent in the farmyard. A masterful old gander is generally the supreme authority in this cockpit of party faction, although a young turkey cock or Muscovy duck will sometimes dispute the gander's overlordship. In his "Adventures Among Birds" W. H. Hudson tells a curious story of how a man caught a wild gander which had injured one of its feet in a trap. The man took it home and nursed it until the leg healed. After being pinioned, the bird was released in the farmyard. Until the coming of this gander the other inmates of the farmyard had to be rounded up each night and penned in enclosures because of the depredations of prowling foxes:—

Now before the old wild goose had been able to go about many days with the others it was noticed that he was acquiring a kind of mastery over them, and every day as evening approached he began to try to lead and, failing in that, to drive them to the enclosures and buildings.

This bossing of a miscellaneous collection of domestic birds by one masterful spirit brought in from the wilds is not infrequent. In another passage Hudson tells of a trumpeter which had been tamed and let loose among the fowls and various birds of a country house in South America. He placed himself in charge, attended his flock at feeding-time, kept watch, gave the alarm when danger was near, and at night shepherded his charges home to roost.

It is difficult to imagine a canary dictator, yet Professor Eckstein assures us that in his little canary colony one bird early showed himself as a born leader. On a critical day when nearly all the canaries escaped this pocket dictator "sang" them back to safety!

Leadership Among Wild Birds

Many gregarious birds in the wild follow an acknowledged leader. Sportsmen know that when walking up partridges it is well to keep a wary eye on the old cock bird who is the leader of the covey. He is constantly looking out for danger, and when it comes he remains upright while the others crouch. When the covey is surprised the cock is the first in the air and often dies as he is in the act of calling to his followers to flee.

Wonderful "formation flying" is sometimes seen when flocks of birds are on the wing. Pelicans actually flap their wings in unison, keeping in time with the leader! It sometimes happens that a flock of plover, fluting so loudly that an individual cry of warning or danger could not possibly be heard, will suddenly turn as one bird, and immediately the whole flock is heading in an opposite direction. Has the leader sent a telepathic command which the flock instantly recognizes and obeys? It is difficult to account for certain occurrences in bird life without some such assumption.

Birds Prefer Male Leadership

There is one marked distinction between leadership among birds and mammals. Birds always prefer to be led by a male, while mammals often place their trust in a female. James L. Clark, the famous American taxidermist,

(Continued On Page 46)

Marching Songs Of Soviet Youth

Yalta was having its first "black-out" since the British bombarded it during the Intervention. We all knew that the air-raid about to take place was a sham, but we felt a little afraid. The promenaders, looking like ghosts in their white holiday suits, spoke in whispers; occasionally a tense face would be illuminated by a cigarette-glow or the reflection of the search light (writes Mr. Maurice Edelman in "The New Statesman and Nation").

Even when the sirens blared the all-clear, the fearfulness of the black-out continued, and nobody laughed or even smiled. Suddenly, a band of youths and girls, carrying a scarlet banner of the Ossoviakhim, swung on to the sea-front, singing harmoniously and defiantly the "Partisanskaya," the song of the partisans. In a moment, the mood of the streets changed. The song was echoed from the seats, from the balconies and the shops. The "Partisanskaya," typical of the heroic songs of the Soviet Union, was fulfilling the primitive function of music, to banish the spirit of fear and invoke the spirit of action.

Themes Of Songs

The chief theme of Soviet song, as indeed of Soviet life, is work and defence. The popular songs of the earlier years of the Soviet Union were traditional revolutionary songs, sung by the international working class. Most of these were German; some were French. The only specifically Soviet songs were those like "All power to the Soviets," which emerged from the specific problems of the Soviet Union. The traditional folk-songs about Vanka, for example, who went in vain to seek a bride, were scarcely sung during the difficult years of the 1920's. The Five-Year Plans and Collectivisation provided the circumstances and opportunity for a characteristically Soviet song which was genuinely popular in origin as well as acceptance. The "Classdushki"—couplets improvised on the affairs of daily life and sung to a simple tune in a communal gathering after work in factory or farm—is a form of folk-song, unique in modern Europe, although it is, of course, still found among primitive peoples. As in bardic song, the leader of the Chassdushki invents his own themes, elaborates the suggestion of others or allows others to provide words for his music. The new club, the new tractor, the successful harvest, the work of chemical defence, the elimination of wreckers, these are the themes of the Soviet peasants and workers.

Glorificotion Of Soviet

Although jazz music, as is well-known, became immensely popular throughout the U.S.S.R., its function has been for dancing, not for song. There are no Soviet crooners. "Luni" and "Juni" rhyme in Russian as well as "moon" and "June" in English, but other themes are of greater interest to the Soviet worker. He sings:

Soviet land so dear to every toiler
Peace and progress build their hopes on thee
There's no other land the whole world over
Where man walks the earth so proud and free.
From great Moscow to the farthest border
From our Arctic seas to Dagestan
Everywhere man proudly walks as master of his own unbound Fatherland.
Everywhere life courses freely, broadly,
As the Volga's ample waters flow
To our youth now every field is open, everywhere our old with honour go.

Fruitful fields where once were barren patches
Where was waste land, thriving cities hum.
On all tongues the proudest word is comrade
With it we all barriers overcome.
With this word throughout our mighty Union
All our people flourish free from strife
Side by side the Russian, Jew and Tartar
Build in peace a richer, better life.

Day by day our happy land advances
Bright our future as our flag above
No one else on earth so free from shadows
No one else so free to laugh and love.
But if any foe should try to crush us
Try to desolate our land so dear
Like the thunder, like the sudden lightning,
We shall give our answer sharp and clear.

Soviet popular song, like all song which springs from the people, celebrates achievements and honours heroes. Innumerable songs are sung about Budyonny and Voroshilov, not only by the Red Army men on the march but by workers in the canteens, the clubs and in the streets. War and victory and the Soviet Fatherland are the themes of these songs. Those who fear in this, latent Soviet militarism may reassure themselves. The enemy is not, a national enemy—the Germans or the Japanese—but the class-enemy, the Whites and the Fas-

(Continued On Page 48)

FRESH
AS THE DAWN!
Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take.
Obtainable everywhere.
CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO
P.O.BOX 88, KARACHI.

BALI—THE ISLAND OF GODS

IN NO PART OF THE WORLD ARE THE DIVINE ARTS OF MUSIC, DANCE AND SCULPTURE SO CLOSELY INTERTWIND WITH THE EVERY-DAY LIFE OF THE PEOPLE AS IN THIS ISLAND OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

SNUGLY secluded from the besieging waves of western civilization, the people of Bali Island lead such a fantastic but happy life fostered by their own pagan religion. "East of Borneo"? No, it is east of Java. Strange? Mysterious? No word can be adequate to describe the real atmosphere that this tiny out-of-the-way island called Bali has, writes Mr. Yoshihiko Sasaki in the "Travel Bulletin" (N. Y. K.).

On my bidding au-revoir to the "Hakozaki Maru," one of the N.Y. K.'s Japan-Europe liners, at Singapore, the purser of the steamer recommended me to spare time and expense for a visit to Bali while I was staying in Java; and said, "You will never rue what you spend on it. This is no faking as used sometimes to attract tourists." Now I confess he was right.

Mr. Roos, Singapore passenger agent of the K. P. M. Line, was so kind as to help me in drawing up a pleasant itinerary, by which I should take a night sea trip from Soerabaja, Java, to Boeleleng, northern port of Bali, by one of the K. P. M. coasters. However, on arriving at Soerabaja, which happened to be a few days behind the schedule, I found there was further two days of time to wait for the next steamer. As I could not afford to spend much time, I gave up the idea of following the itinerary, pleasant and restful as it might have been, and took another thrilling but painstaking route instead. This is by way of Banjoewangi. The train leaving Soerabaja at daylight will carry you, in six hours, to this easternmost town of Java, which faces the island of Bali two miles away.

Since March this year, a daily service, a combination of ferry and bus, has been operated between Banjoewangi and Den Pasar, a centre of Balinese life rich in lore and romance.

An Enchanting Scene

On nearing the shore of Banjoewangi, one will come to a sudden pause enchantedly to admire the beautiful scenery of this island of volcanoes standing majestic in front. Tangled, fleecy banks of clouds around their summits, extinct volcanoes, soaring 4,000 feet up straight from the seashore, seem as though elaborately damascined in the tropical sky of sheer bleu-de-cel. Their streamlined slopes flow down through the broad band of forest until reaching white sands and slide into the deadly calm sea

While wondering at all these delightful touches of nature's brush, one may shrink slightly on hearing that this region called Djembrana is an uninhabited zone of West Bali, infested with tigers and other wild beasts, and that the sun has wasted its scorching rays abundantly upon these never trodden jungles from time unknown.

Crossing the rapid stream of the Bali straits on a 50-ton ferry, we step on the shore of Gilimanock, a beautiful but solitary spot with only the huts of two or three native fishermen. From here a recently built track, stony but broad enough for our Chevrolet-twenty-seater, passes through a savage region with ravines and wilderness until we reach Negara: our car sometimes wades a shallow river bed, now splashes the water hither and thither like an engine-powered motor-boat, and then runs under the dark and unfamiliar foliage of the virgin forest. The existence of tigers adds thrill to our journey, though we are told that they lurk away timidly in the mountainous districts.

Though the road from Negara is still as rough and bumpy as before, our way passes through open landscape, over hills and plains and palm plantations and native Kampongs (village, here and there) and along sunny beaches upon which breakers of the Indian Ocean roll incessantly.

As we went on, Poeras (temple and shrine combined, pronounce pura), Kampong scenery and native life, entirely different from that of Java, increase in number and entertain our curious eyes. Herons, perching on the shoulders of bullocks, take their wings abruptly when the car passes them close by. Sometimes a panic-stricken hen comes running right under our wheels. The driver, however, pays not the least attention, neither slowing the engine pace down nor looking back at the victim, but dashing his way just as if nothing happened and the road before him were all clear.

At Antosari, thanks to the N. I. Government, we rode into a well-paved asphalt highway. This highway, joining tributary thoroughfare, here and there, circles around the island connecting important towns and villages.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay.
(Pencil-sketch by Syt. Y. K. Shukla, Artist).

A Marvel Of Devotion

So the rest of the trip of a little over one hour was a very happy one, a kaleidoscope of delightful experiences with fantastic Kampong scenes amidst picturesque surroundings. Hundreds of Poeras, some small on family compounds, and others imposing and spectacular with rich ornaments, peep through jungles and groves, and often, in the very centre of paddy fields. Both men and women keep the upper part of their bodies uncovered. The healthy skins of their tanned shoulders, arms and bosoms, fresh and vivacious, breathe in the balmy air and bright sunshine freely and pleasantly. Thus we can drive into the busy streets of Den Pasar before the darkness of night closes over this isle.

Peculiar is the spiritual life of the Balinese. Remnants of ancient Balinese inscriptions engraved on sheets of brass show that they had their own religion and culture long before the introduction of the Brahman worship by the Hindus. This Brahman worship transformed into one unique religion blended with their old animism, has established firm footing among the island people.

Theirs is the marvel of devotion. They love gods, work with gods

(Continued On Page 51)

Give a bathing suit manufacturer an inch and he'll make half a dozen bathing suits out of it.

OATINE CREAM For Nightly Massage

OATINE SNOW For all-day lasting protection

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

CONGRESS CREATES HISTORY—ITS NEW RECORD IN STATESMANSHIP AND IN POLITICAL STRATEGY IS THE TALK OF THE HOUR EVERYWHERE—HINDI OR HINDUSTANI....WHICH?—THE KHARE EPISODE AND AFTER—WHO WILL BE THE NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT?

By 'BYSTANDER'

THE Congress has created new history in its long and glorious annals. For the first time in its career of service to the nation, it has shown to the world that it is capable, if necessary, of modern political diplomacy and strategy. Those who thought that a particular chord had only to be touched to make the Congress vomit were doomed to disappointment

* * * *

Everyone was expecting that the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee would be only too ready to define the Congress attitude towards Great Britain in the event a War in which Britain might be involved. The occasion for this hope arose out of the position taken up by the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly not long ago on the Army Bill. Messrs. Bhulabhai and Satyamurti made it plain that India was not interested in Britain's imperial designs. For reasons, into which one need not go, Mr. Jinnah and his faithful flock allied themselves with the Government benches and helped to pass the measure.

* * * *

Because the A. I. C. C. closely followed the recent meeting of the Assembly, it was expected by all and sundry that the Committee would be only too willing and ready to define its position, if only to come to the rescue of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature. No one was more anxious to await the Congress decision than the Simla Gods and their masters in Whitehall.

* * * *

But the Working Committee chose to disappoint the expectant world. It simply contented itself by getting a sort of 'carte blanche' to deal with the situation as and when it arose. In other words, it created a new situation whereby it continued to be the cynosure of political and diplomatic circles. It expressed its moral sympathy with Czechoslovakia. The Congress was bound to be in sympathy with a nation whose fortunes were being trampled upon by scheming neighbours.

* * * *

But that is one thing, and it is entirely a different thing to say whether India will be willing to repeat the experiment of fourteen years ago, namely of taking a direct and active part in the War. Some of the Indian Princes had already committed themselves. But this did not deter the Congress High Command from doing its duty. It simply would not be drawn into a ruse.

* * * *

For, really, the position as revealed on the floor of the Assembly, and the one which subsequently developed itself are different. The Assembly discussion was confined only to one specific question—whether politicians had the right to carry on a campaign advising the people not to join the Army. The question of a War did not arise. If it did, it was only a subsidiary problem which had no direct bearing on the purpose of Mr. Oglivie's Bill. Neither the Government of India nor Whitehall could make out much of the Congress position from the discussions at Simla. They were therefore looking to Delhi for an answer.

* * * *

"A New Chapter"

Delhi has simply left them guessing. It is not my purpose here to probe into the mystery, if there is one. All I am interested in is the success with which the Congress High Command has manoeuvred to continue to be the cynosure of the entire civilised world. Commenting on this attitude of the Congress High Command, a prominent member of the Princely Order tells me in confidence that the Congress strategy has opened up a new chapter in Indian political history. He added that one thing was certain —that the Congress High Command had smashed the theory that Indians were not capable of a political and diplomatic career in and through the mighty Political Department of the Government of India!

* * * *

There is a good deal of shrewdness behind this casual observation. I am in no hurry to examine it. But I think my readers are aware that Indians have been debarred virtually from joining political service in the Government of India—a department which is almost entirely manned by European and Anglo-Indian elements. This new diplomacy—call it strategy if you like —has been productive of at least one result—a very welcome one at that.

* * * *

Indian India had been educated sedulously in the makebelieve all these years that Congressmen, if they came to power, would, by a single stroke of the pen, do away with the diplomatic handling of delicate situations with the Princes. Our princes so believed this story that they began to demand safeguards in the event of a popular government in the centre. The new position taken up by the Congress High Command has simply confused the Indian princes even as it has confused our friends of the Political Department. The latter will have to rack their brains for another slogan to keep the Princely Order in a state of perpetual suspicion and fear.

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A careful student of current politics will be amply rewarded for a patient watch over the forthcoming negotiations between the Paramount Power and Princely India in regard to accession to federation. I venture to think that the Congress position will influence a change in the princely outtook. It is yet too early to say whether there will be a change in their decision. Let us wait and see.

* * * *

Federation Resolution

Nor is this all. The Congress gave evidence of its political and strategic valour in another field also. Take for instance the resolution on Federation. Committed as it was to the federation as conceived by the hybrid constitution under the Hoare-Willingdon dispensations, the Congress had already expressed itself clearly and unambiguously as to its attitude towards federation as now conceived

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But on that account it was not going to give quarter for an indefinite continuance of irresponsibility in the Centre. Thanks to the uncertain European situation, federation had receded to the background. Moreover, the Princes had not quite made up their mind. They were still vacillating. This position was seized upon by the powers that be to continue indefinitely the present regime of irresponsibility. It was being suggested that the term of the present Central Legislature should be extended by a Viceregal flat.

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No doubt, this would have given them ample breathing time to gather their forces and try the Congress position to its logical end. But that would mean to deny the Congress what it had secured to itself by dint of honest labour and persevering industry and self-sacrifice. Its right to dominate provincial politics and administrations is a constitutional fact. But in respect of central and federal matters, the Congress position, thanks to the present state of things, is uncertain and unenviable. It is the Government in the povinces. But for purposes of a national front, it is forced to assume the position of a permanent and irresponsible opposition because the Government in the centre prefers to continue to be an irresponsible body, despite the much advertised mission of the New Constitution.

* * * *

That being so, the A. I. C. C. threw a big bomb—a metaphorical one of course—on the course of events. Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution simply disturbed the placid waters of Simla and London. For, it declared the present position as "an intolerable" one. Without flourishing adjectives, the resolution in so many words conveyed to the authorities in Simla and London that the Congress, as the only representative of popular public opinion, would be forced to resort to direct action if the present irresponsibility was sought to be imposed on the people indefinitely. It is true that the resolution did not mention the words "Direct Action." But in the mind of Anglo-India, that was the only impression conveyed by the resolution.

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What the Government of India will do is more than I can venture to prophesy. So long as they are and continue to be merely a subordinate branch of the British administration in Whitehall, their reactions are not of much import to a country which is determined to win its freedom by Gandhian means. But what may be the reactions on Whitehall itself? We have to wait and watch the next stage of the conversations between Lord Linlithgow and Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

No More Extension

Rumour says that the Viceroy has some definite terms to offer for securing Congress co-operation. It is being said also that a minor round table conference is not an unlikely factor. All these theories have been discussed threadbare in the columns of the press for the last three months. There is no use covering the same ground again. But one thing seems certain—there cannot be a further extension of life to the present Indian legislature.

* * * *

But wiseacres are, by no means, idle. They argue that the Delhi resolution simply protests against an extension of the present Assembly's life. If that were so, let us have another general election, even if it meant that the Congress would secure more seats in the Assembly than now. Where, however, these self-deluded wiseacres make a mistake is here. The A. I. C. C. resolution does not refer to the shape of the present assembly. It objects to the irresponsibility in the centre. It is gravely opposed to the system of a government by the permanent services. It is unwilling to tolerate the continuance of a nominated element. In other words, the Congress is in no mood to let the Montford era continue indefinitely. It has to give way to a new era of responsibility.

* * * *

Here is quite a problem to diplomatic Britain. The Congress would not have a continuance of the Montford regime. But that does not mean that she would have the hybrid federation But by no means can the Congress be held guilty of putting the whole thing into a maze. On the other hand, the position is as plain as crystal water. If you cannot let us have federation on our own terms, well, let us have a limited federation of British Indian provinces in the first instance. We shall take upon ourselves the responsibility of running our national government and, if need be, to negotiate with the Princely Order. England has to solve the problem. The Congress has said its word. It is for Whitehall to announce its next step. One can speculate, but I shall not—at least not on this occasion.

* * * *

Hindi-Urdu Controversy

"All's well that ends well," says the old adage. The Congress Working Committee has done well to clarify the situation in regard to the Hindi-Urdu controversy. The non-official resolution in the A. I. C. C. was composed of two parts—the first one advocating Hindustani, and the second certain operative directions to Congressmen and the appointment of a committee. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad accepted the first part. In regard to the operative clause, he declared on behalf of the Congress High Command that the Rajendra Prasad Committee was sitting in Patna to go into the whole question. What was good for Bihar would be good enough to other provinces. Let us not waste our funds on another Committee. This was the burden of Moulana Abul Kalam's explanation.

* * *

This was excellent advice. And so, the A. I. C. C. voted down the second clause of the resolution and thus preferred to await the decisions and report of the Rajendra Prasad Committee. But when the first clause was put to the vote, the A. I. C. C. rejected it also. At the fag end of the session probably, the Committee did not realise the implication.

(Continued on Page 16)

THE CREATIVE DANCE

Limitations Of The Nautch

(By SADHONA BOSE).

Sadhona Bose in the role of Devayani in her "Kacha-Devayani" dance drama.

NATURE showers her bounties on men and women, they too feel the divine discontent until they can lay their first fruit-offerings on the altar invisible of the Supreme Creator. Out of this divine urge emerge all His new types of creation—the archetypal patterns of their dreams. Plastic and pictorial art-forms, music and dance are but the mediums of their self-projections saturated in a profound sense of gratitude in due homage to the Magna Mater of all creative conceptions.

Art-forms steadily rise on an upward curve through distinct stages of evolution from lower to higher plane of aesthetico-spiritual mood and attitude of life. Speech, song and dance are definite evolutes of thought, emotion and ecstasy, the last form being the least material and most spiritual in feeling contents. As the sage truly says: "Wherefrom words come back baffled with the Mind."

A patent gesture-language is composed and tuned up to the lyrics of the limb for a happy expression of the deepening feeling at once flashing and surging in them. That is the only apparatus to demonstrate the white flickering flame of their ecstasy. The soul is the centre and the rays and vibrations of music stream to this one fount of life. It is the spiritual awakening of the artist who slowly moves towards light.

Like the petals of a flower, the dancer melts as a perfume when material music is hushed into eternal silence and only the rhythm of an invisible music vibrates in the haunting horizon from margin to margin. Dance is, therefore, the idealised transformation of the dream-children to thousand colourful images with the transparent body as a medium of mind and spirit. It strongly demands a thorough initiation into nature's secrets, to respond to her melody and participate in her juvenal.

Indian Dances

Now-a-days dancing is a much discussed subject in India and elsewhere, but though it is much discussed, whenever the question of reform is raised with regard to its technique and its content, convention cries loudly against it and hence progress in it is slow in our country. This is my humble view with regard to dancing in India to-day.

The dance in India is traditionally confined to the nautch and though the nautch is a beautiful dance when it is well done, it has definite shortcomings. The nautch dancer has strictly to look to the number of musical beats. Hence, there could be developed in it a surpassing mastery in the movement of feet in line with music. But, what is gained by such mastery greatly prevents the expression of what is creative in the dancer's personality. Music becomes a fetter to the spirit of the dancer. The nautch dancer cannot freely sway with the emotions of her heart, and the result is that the expression of rhythm even in the best nautch dance is often monotonous to a sensitive interpreter of beauty.

Shortcomings Of Nautch

These shortcomings of the nautch will be realised more vividly by the description of a type of dance such as the "Moon-Dance." There are three stages in the dance—first, the Crescent; then the Half-moon and then the Full-moon. These three stages form one unitary movement, and each state is to be danced very slowly; but it would be impossible to dance it with slow rhythm, if one were to move one's feet strictly according to the number of musical beats. The conventional rules of the nautch have, therefore, to be forsaken if one were to express the beauty of the slow evolution of the Moon. Thus, for four beats of music one has to take two steps, and not four. But, when the third stage of the Moon's evolution is reached, the dance must develop a light dexterous movement. The joy of the Full-moon is to be represented by the speedy movement of the dance. There must, therefore, be a sudden variation in movement to depict the theme correctly, but such a variation is not possible when the dance is fettered by music, as in the nautch.

Creative Dance

Thus, if classical dancing is to be a creative art, I say it cannot confine itself only to the nautch. Though convention may uphold the nautch, since dancing is a necessary form of expression as much as painting or music no convention can possibly suppress the freedom sought for the dance in her art. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that those who leave the nautch have to enter a much more difficult sphere. Whereas in the former practice is chiefly necessary to render it beautiful, in the sphere of creative dance the dancer must be able to express herself completely. Otherwise her art becomes cramped.

The creative dance is one of the most difficult of all arts, for unlike the other art, here the body itself is the medium of expression. Thus, the creative dance draws the soul out of the dancer much more than painting or music. But with all this sacrifice involved in the dance, the creative dancer is hardly encouraged in India and she has to seek in vain for the interpretation her art deserves.

Since my very childhood I was very much fond of music and that led me to be introduced to one of the foremost exponents of the dancing art in India, in right moment, who found out the real self within me and taught me this traditional art of the Orient. It is my sincerest ambition to maintain the dignity of tradition and be an humble devoted dancer, striving to revive the past glory of Indian Art.

The "Hindu Dance Dramas" constitute a distinct feature of my humble contribution to modern Indian Stage-art, offering complete dramas and poetic epistles in a series of well-executed dance expositions supported on a background of music and colour.

A Tale of Three Cities

By WATCHMAN

Eternal unending war between Bombay and Calcutta has been a feature of the British association with India.

The dispute between the two contestants to the title of "the second biggest City in the British Empire" is still being decided.

In the meanwhile, Bombay's claim to be the industrial capital of India is being answered by Calcutta's cry that she is the cultural Capital of the East!

This so far has been a tale of two cities.

The claim of Calcutta is now being contested by Madras which threatens now to provide ground for a "tale of three Cities."

If the spread of printing and the newspaper industry is an index to real culture to-day, Madras certainly does beat Calcutta hollow.

In the matter of printing presses, Madras leads 2068 presses against Bengal's 1220. Bombay has only 1011 printing presses.

In the field of newspapers, however, Bombay leads with 339 while Madras follows 321, Calcutta cannot boast of more than 259.

Now take the periodicals. Madras is far ahead of the two other, provinces and owns 970 periodicals. Bombay claims 561 against Bengal's 449.

In the field of books in English and European languages also, Calcutta is ahead of Madras, the respective figures being 832 and 778 respectively against Bombay's 287.

On the other hand, Bengal, which claims great patriotism in the matter of encouraging Indian languages, falls behind Madras and published only 2609 books in the Indian languages against Madras record of 2996. Bombay had only 2400.

These figures relate to 1933-34.

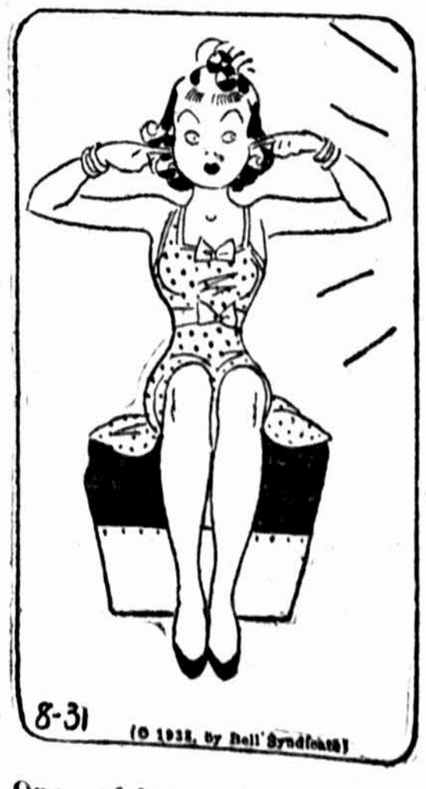
* * * *

A schoolmaster taking an infants' class in French asked a pupil to spell "J'aime—I love."

"J, apostrophe, A I M E" said the child "with a——"

"With a what?" roared the master, knowing the boy was going to make the mistake of adding an acute, grave, or circumflex accent.

Pat as you please came the hasty reply! "With a dot on the 'i,' sir!"



One of her neighbours takes everything like a man—blames all on his wife.

Ethiopia At Bay

(By PROF. N. R. MALKANI.)

I HAD been invited to pass a few days with an English friend in Morwenstow Cornwall, out in the country and away from London. I had not the least idea where I was going except that the place was 250 miles S. W. of London. It was one of the loveliest and loneliest spots in England an isolated cottage in the bed of a valley, with hills behind and the Atlantic in front. For once I could hear the deep, dull thunder of the waves or the sweet soft murmur of a neighbouring brook without seeing a motor car or looking at an aeroplane. That day a friend told me a story of a lady who went to the country for a holiday and returned at once for "The country is too noisy for me. The cows bellow, the sheep bleat, the cocks crow too much in the country. London is more quiet and I like it. . . ." It is a matter of taste.

But there was a surprise waiting for me at Bideford, the nice little sea-port in Devonshire where I had to entrain for returning to London. Many people looked at me curiously. On inquiry I found that the Emperor of Ethiopia, who was living in Bath a few miles away, was expected in Bideford that day while going to a place to preside over a function. May be my colour or my hair or my costume lent support to the curiosity. But, this aroused my own curiosity to see the real Emperor. He was expected to be there shortly, but I could not miss the train for London even to have a look at the Emperor of Abyssinia, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, descendant of the Queen of Sheba and last member of the oldest ruling family of the world.

But, in London I did the next best thing—I called on Dr. Azaj Warquch C. Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia. I was surprised when I was led by a negro boy to meet Dr. Martin who looked more Indian than Ethiopian in his manner. Dr. Martin had been taken to India at the age of three, had been educated for medicine there and had retired from the Indian Medical Service at the age of 55. Since then he had settled in Abyssinia, was put in charge of the State Hospital in Addis Ababa and served as private physician of Emperor Menelik and now of Emperor Haile Selassie.

We talked for a while in Hindustani, but he knew Punjabi better and on his piano lay a fine piece of Punjabi "phulkari". And now he lived in London as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Ethiopian Legation! "I am no diplomat. I am only a doctor. But, the Emperor wants me to be in the Legation office, for I know English and have received a medical degree of the Glasgow University. But, I dislike being in London. England is a most expensive place and we have to live here on people's charity. The Emperor had a treasure which he spent on the war. He has nothing now. Appeals have been issued to get contributions and the English people are very sympathetic. But, I would much rather live in Palestine or India than in England. We cannot leave this country as long as there is any hope of help."

His Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, in Exile.

Despite Her Machine Guns And Aerial Bombs And Divide And Rule Policy Italy Has Still Not Succeeded In Overcoming The Resistance Of Ethiopian Tribes.

Ceaseless Guerilla Warfare

He then told me something about his country—Abyssinia or Habesh, which in Arabia means "mixture". Hamitics, Semitics and Negroes had freely married and mixed in Habesh. The Negro was the under-dog, the Shudra. The Semitic was the dominant Arab element. Ethiopia was Greek for Abyssinia and the word had come into use again after the war. "But all Ethiopians are not Negro or black. The Semitics are by far the most important element of the population. Of course never has any census been taken of the population. Perhaps, it is anything between 10 to 15 millions. About 4 to 5 millions are Christians; about 4 to 5 millions are Moslems; the rest are 'pagans'. "After the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon the present dynasty ruled and the people were converted to Judaism. Since the 4th century A. D., they became Monophysite Christmas and have remained so in spite of the onslaughts of Islam." For centuries they lived in seclusion within the fastnesses of the mountains until the King of Portugal sent a Catholic mission in the 16th century to "Prestor John, a Christian King, somewhere in Africa". After that again Abyssinia lived in a mummified state, until Italy came on the scenae in the reign of the simple Emperor Menelik. The recent developments are well-known.

Dr. Martin was quite emphatic about the unsettled condition of the country and the ceaseless guerilla warfare that is going on yet. The East is a desert, sparsely populated and unimportant. The west is far fore important, specially the highlands. Abyssinia has also a "mixed" temperature —gruelling heat in the plains and cold at varying altitudes. So, it can grow almost all food that it wants and its mineral wealth is considered to be great.

"But the Italians are in a terrible situation. Their influence extends as far as the machine-gun bullets can reach. All the native population is hostile Beyond some 50 miles from the seats of Italian garrisons, Ethiopian Rases rule. The tribes of Gurgusa, Issa, Dankalis are fighting near Diredawe The provinces of Gojjam and Tigre are yet in the hands of Abyssinians. Even women have taken up arms and a woman General Waizaru Balainish is harassing the Italians near Harar. Of course, the enemy is building roads and sending colonists. He has even tried to enlist soldiers in his army A University has been opened in Harar and Signor Mussolini 'the protector of Islam and the Arabs' is trying to recruit 50,000 boys. He may succeed with them after 5 or 10 years, but all the older men who joined him soon betrayed and looted him.

"The Abyssinian is a fierce and independence loving mountaineer. He has remained so far 3,000 years! Man to man he is match for any European. At Adowa the Italians were routed in a single day by the Abyssinians with sword and spear in hand. But, what can we do against the diabolic attack of the machine from the air. The soldiers are as brave as ever, but what can they do against 'the will of Heaven' or what they now call 'the fight of the Devil', which spares neither women nor children. They had ceased to fear the bomb, for they lived in no towns, but the gas killed and tortured them. We had only two old 'planes for the use of the Emperor and no nurses. But, in guerilla warfare we can yet hold our own. It is not an easy job for Italy to conquer us. And if another Great War comes. . . ."

Italian Game Of Divide And Rule

Furthermore, Italy has men, munitions but no money. So far only £5 million have been invested by Italian financiers. Very much more is needed to develop the country, restore order and settle colonists. England is yet sitting on the fence, France has to support the falling franc. Germany is reduced to a state of barter in trade. Italy has tried the issue of paper, but the people have no confidence in anything but the Maria Theresa Thaler. The peasants cultivate patches in the hills for maintaining their families, refuse to sell goods in the market it is too risky to send military police forces to arrest them. The result is scarcity and hardship. Trade in Djibouti is at a standstill and even coffee has to be imported.

Signor Mussolini is, of course, at the old game of Divide and Rule. There are 5 million Moslems in the country and a Christian Dictator is posing as "the Defender of the Faithful" to Islam. The Moslem Arabs are poorer, less educated, more dispersed in the desert. In the past they were excluded from high political positions and only one out of 16 governors of provinces was a Moslem. In the army there were few Moslem soldiers and fewer generals. The Rases were all Christians. But during the war, when Moslem areas were invaded as Christian ones and Moslem women were ill-treated like others, there were Moslem soldiers in the army. But, communal rivalry is a trump card and the problem of minorities can be manipulated so as to become a major issue in favour of the foreign caste. And the Italian after abolishing slavery may proceed to 'liberate the Moslems' and thus introduce European civilisation in Abyssinia, until all are free against each other except the Italians.

Betrayed By The League

Dr. Martin has little or no hope in the League of Nations—which did not stop the dispatch of Italian troops to Abyssinia for an aggressive purpose, which exercised a sort of embargo on armaments to Abyssinia for defence, which did not even help by way of a loan to the Emperor and which is now preparing to recognise the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. But, Dr. Martin was almost bitter against the British Government, specially the cowardly Mr. Chamberlain who had done everything to excite hopes among the Abyssinians of English help, but who had done nothing to stop the Italians in their aggression. The British Government by thus yielding to the threats of a bully had planted a thorn in their side near the Suez and within easy flying distance from India. Even my Lord Hugh Cecil believes that "nothing useful can now be done on behalf of the Abyssinians. As to when the League should recognise the cruel and unhappy fact that Abyssinia has been conquered, I express no opinion; but sooner or later the fact must be recognized, as it is a fact..... My hope was, and still is, that the world may eventually maintain a settled peace. And from the world point of view as between nations, peace must take precedence of justice." And so the stage is ready for the final scene and well may a cynic ask, "And why didn't Mussolini think of holding a plebiscite in Abyssinia? Then the League too would have had no objections.

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WHY DELAY ANDHRA PROVINCE?

Time Is Fully Ripe For Conceding Legitimate Demand Of Andhras

(By K. PRABHAKAR)

ONE of the problems that ought to receive the earnest consideration of the Secretary of State for India at the present moment is the splitting up of the Andhra areas from Madras Presidency and constituting them into a separate province. The problem is easy of solution, for the contracting parties, viz., the Tamils and Andhras, are both bent upon separation. As Lord Lothian puts it, the problem is really a domestic one. In reply to a question on linguistic provinces, the President of the Central Legislative Assembly was reported to have stated that the issue raised was beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of India and that the initiative for creation of provinces, as laid down in the India Act of 1935 rested with the Crown and the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Government forwarded to the India Office a few months back the resolution recommending redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis, which was adopted by the Assembly without division. The Madras Cabinet was believed to have sent also a despatch urging the authorities to take early steps towards the creation of the Andhra Province.

History Of Agitation

The present agitation has a long history behind it. The proposal seems to have been first made even as early as in 1913. During the twenties there was some agitation. In general, Andhra did not fight for their cause, when they had to fight for a bigger cause which affected the whole country and for that very reason their agitation could not be prolonged and intensive. When the Simon Commission visited India the Congress called for a general boycott. Andhra carried on a most successful boycott ever known in the history of South India. Simon could see nothing but black-flags and hear nothing but 'Simon-go-backs'. At Guntur the reserve had to be called for to keep order. These demonstrations acted very prejudicially to the interests of Andhras. Simon was aware of the Andhra demand. The creation of two small provinces, viz., Sind and Orissa, was recommended, but the claims of Andhra were purposely overlooked. They probably thought that an Andhra Province, if created, would be an extremist one and hence would not be in the interests of British rule.

After the formation of the Congress Ministry, the demand for province figured prominently in the Andhra politics. The time seemed to have come for pressing their claim. A wave of nationalism swept through Andhra Desa. There was severe agitation from Vizianagram in the North to Chittore in the South. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the veteran Congress leader, took the lead. Irrespective of their caste and political philosophy, Andhras joined hands on this issue which concerned all of them. Sir K. V. Reddy, ex-Officiating Governor of Madras and Ex-Interim Premier, also took part in the agitation. The Congress had all along supported the Andhra claim and had all along considered it as a provincial unit. The Working Committee, alive to the agitation, gave its support by passing a resolution that province should be created on linguistic basis. A similiar resolution was passed in the Madras Assembly. The shape of the resolution was rather generalised and no specific mention of Aandhra province was made. The resolution and the Madras Cabinet who framed it were severely criticised and the Premier of Madras had to bear the brunt of the criticism.

Lord Stanley's Damper

During May last, Lord Stanley, then Under-Secretary, was reported to have stated in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government had no intention of dividing India into more provinces as it would not be "in the interests of India" Dr. Pattabhi corrected this statement into "in the interests of Britain," which is, of course apt. The statement of Lord Stanley raised an uproar of protest from the press and the platform in Andhra. It was almost decided that a delegation should be deputed to England to plead for tne Andhra cause before Lord Zetland. The Working Committee, however, could not favour such a move and laid down that no front rank Congressman could lead such a delegation. The idea was, reluctantly dropped.

What the Andhras had hoped from the Congress was that it would take up the issue into its hands and force it on Government. When the Working Committee met in July, a delegation from Andhra, at the instance of Dr. Pattabhi, represented the case for Andhras before the High Command. The attitude taken by the Committee was non-committal and rather disappointing The Congress supports the claim promises to take it up when it has the power to do so and frankly says that at the present moment it cannot do anything tangible.

Premier's Assurance

During the month of July, Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, programmed a short tour of the Andhra districts. The people seized this opportunity to ventilate their feelings to him. Particular antagonism was shown to him in some places. At Guntur people shouted "Andhra Province or resign!" The demonstrations of students at Vizagapatam bespoke his unpopularity. In several places he was heckled with questions on the Andhra province, and the indifferent attitude taken up by his Cabinet. In reply he said that the antagonism towards him, proceeded from an impression that he was opposed to the Andhras. He declared that he was never opposed to them at all and said that people were catered with misleading information about his views. 'I am prepared to lead a deputation to England' was what he was reported to have declared on one occasion. At all the meetings he had addressed he assured the public that he was sincere about his views and that his Cabinet would take all steps to correct the opinion of Lord Stanley and pave the way for the early formation of Andhra province These assurances served to ease the tension that otherwise would have led to a crisis.

It is up to Col. Muirhead, the present Under-Secretary, who would be touring India this winter, to earn the good-will of twenty-two millions of Andhras by deciding the issue in their favour

LONDON—THE INCOMPARABLE CITY

The story of London, the world's most populous city, is well to tell by its figures. Starting as a walled city one mile square, to-day it covers more than 639 square miles, within a radius of fifteen miles with Charing Cross as its centre. The population of Greater London is 8,500,000 persons; New York has 7,000,000; Paris 5,000,000; Berlin 4,250,000.

London population is steadily moving outwards. A hundred years ago Westminster was the most thickly populated area in the whole town, with 209,229 inhabitants; to-day it houses only 124,000. Wandsworth, on the other hand has risen from 27,779 to 343,000 inhabitants

112,000 resident aliens are made up as follows: Russians 38,000 Germans 12,700, Italians 11,000, French 7,000, Swiss 6,000, Americans 5,000, Poles 4,800, other nationalities 26,000. Central London has over 4,000,000 residents, 54,000 of whom are from Scotland, 63,000 from Ireland, and 44,000 from Wales.

550,000,000 road-miles were covered by London transport vehicles last year And London is growing.

A cheap skate doesn't cut much ice.

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GERSOPPA WATER FALLS

To Be Harnessed For Electricity

(BY S. K. C.)

THE world-famous Gersoppa Falls in Mysore, which are to be harnessed for hydro-electric power production, are formed by the river Sharavathi falling into a mighty chasm about half-a-mile wide and 1,000 feet deep. The river is named Sharavathi or the "Arrow Born', because it flows from the Ambu Tirtha formed, according to Hindu mythology by a stroke of Sri Rama's arrow. The river which rises in Ambu Tirtha in the Shimoga district takes a north-westernly course and receives Haridravathi on the right and Yennehole on the left. In arriving at the frontier it bends to the west and precipitating itself down the celebrated Gersoppa Falls, it discharges itself into the Arabian Sea at Honavar in North Canara, situated at a distance of 18 miles. The water come down in four distant falls, namely the Rajah, the Roarer, the Rocket and the Dame Blanche. The Rajah pours in one unbrockn column to a depth of 830 feet. Nearly half-way down it is encountered by the Roarer, which rans downwards to meet the Rajah at an angle of 45 degrees. The third fall, Rocket, shoots downwards in a series of jets, while the last, Dame Blanche, is an Undine-like cascade gliding quietly over the mountain side in a sheet of water.

Glorious as the Gersoppa Falls are in themselves, their loveliness is enhanced by the wild beauty of the solitudes which surround them. The falls are to be seen and felt; they are not to be described. Like the hydro-electric development at Sivasamudram which has greately increased its attractiveness for visitors from all over the world, the hydro-electric development at Gersoppa falls will also be carried out in such a way that it will not impair the natural scenic beauty of the place and will provide facilities for visitors all the year round. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will lay the foundation stone of the Gersoppa falls hydro-electric scheme in December.

Electrification To Cost 160 Lakhs

The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,60,00,000 and will facilitate the electrification of Malnad, which is far distant from the Sivasamudram and Shimoga generating stations. Though the capital outlay involved is very high, so far as it relates to the power output, there are other considerations for the scheme being taken up. As it is the desire of the Mysore Government to provide electric power to each and every village in the State, it may not be possible for a power generating station in one corner successfully to meet the demand. With this view and to provide Malnad areas with power generated in the nearest vicinity, the construction of a dam at a very high outlay would be quite reasonable.

In the year 1937 the Mysore Government sanctioned the construction of this project. The development of the Gersoppa Falls Project engaged the active and serious attention of the Government in 1918 when they ordered detailed surveys and river gauging operations and its financial aspects justify its construction. Since 1920 several check surveys and gauging operations have been carried out in order to provide correct data for determining the minimum river discharges in the worse year and the most economical sites for the generating station and head-works on the river. From this data collected a project has been worked out that will secure the maximum net head at the turbines with the minimum cost, bearing in mind that the minimum river discharge in the lowest rainfall year on record is about four times the total quantity required for the production of 1,28,000 H.P. without impairing in any way the natural beauty of the falls. The data collected definitely indicates that it is uneconomical to spend any extra money to get the last foot of head at the turbines as was done in the case of the Shimsha New Project, where the quantity of water is fixed and definitely limited.

Gersoppa Waterfalls.

The Gersoppa Fall Project is designed for development in four stages of 24,000 H.P. (continuous) each as and when necessary. Further, the surveys have shown the way to locate and execute the several items of the project where they will be remote from the Falls and will in no way intrude on their beauty. The catchment area of the river is 700 square miles and receives an average annual rainfall of 189.5 inches' mostly from the south-west monsoon. The stream flow varies greatly, i.e. from 4 cusecs in the minimum year hot weather to a maximum of 1,40,000 cusecs. A constant supply of water is required for power generation, therefore suitable storage to supplement the stream flow in the dry season is essential. Fortunately a number of eminently suitable sites are available along the river where suitable dams and reservoirs can be constructed for providing the necessary storage. It is calculated that a total of 22,000 million cubic feet of water can be economically stored as and when needed without impairing in any way the normal natural beauty of the falls. With this quantity 1,28,000 H.P. at 0.75 L.F. can be produced at the Gersoppa Falls Generating station

The Project

The first stage of the Gersoppa Falls project will consist of:

(1) A dam across the Sharavathi river about three miles above the falls to impound 4,200 million cubic feet, which together with the agreed draw off from stream flow, will be sufficient for 190 cusecs continuous throughout the year. With this continuous flow of 190 cusecs and a net head of 1,300 feet 2,24,000 H.P. continuous of 32,000 H.P. at 0.75 load factor, can be produced, The dam is designed for the installation of gates 20 feet high which will increase the storage to 8,500 million cubic ft. when required for the second stage of the project for increasing the production to 48,000 H.P. continuous or 64,000 H.P. at 0.75 load factor.

(2) Channels of suitable capacity to conduct the water from the reservoir to the forebay at the top of the Bluff above the generating station. Diurnal storage is provided in the canals for operating the station on a 0.75 load factor.

(3) A forebay designed to readily permit of extensions to the ultimate development of the project.

(4) A low pressure penstock, syrge tank and high pressure penstocks of economical design to conduct the water from the forebay to the turbines.

(5) Two 12,500 K.W. generators direct connected to 17,500 H.P. Impulse type turbines.

(6) Two 15,000 K.V.A. transformer banks to be located in an outdoor transformer and switching station at the top of the Bluff and just above the generating station.

(7) The necessary low and high tension switch-gear, exciters, crane and other auxiliary equipment.

(8) A generating station about 2 miles below the falls with its floor level at R.L. 310 a safe height above the highest known flood level in the river.

(9) The necessary buildings for workshop, stores and operating staff.

(10) A double circuit 78 K.V. Transmission line about 77 miles long to Bhadravathi, where it will tie in with the 78 K.V. 25 cycles, tie lines from Mysore Sivasamudram and Shimshapura, about 185 miles from Bhadravathi.

Gersoppa Falls Project will be linked with the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Shimsha New Project to supply by the end of 1940 a total of 101,000 H.P. at a load factor of 0.75 to more than 500 cities, towns and villages in all the eight districts of the State. The State's three beautiful falls, the Cauvery at Sivasamudram, the Shimsha falls at Shimshapura and the Gersoppa Falls, will be linked together through slender wires about 270 miles long for supplying about 100,000 H.P. to many hundreds of large and small communities at the same rates applicable to each class of consumer irrespective of their distances from one or the other of the three stations.

THE WAY TO AVERT WAR

What W. H. Page Told Col. House In 1915

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe writes as follows to "The New Stateman and Nation" :—

Writing to Colonel House in 1915, Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London, said:

Every nation in Europe knew that Germany was preparing for war. If they really got together —not mere Hague Sunday-School talk and resolutions—but had really got together for business, and had said to Germany: "The moment you fire a shot, we'll fight against you ..." then there would have been no war.

There could be no danger of war now if Britain, the United States, France Russia, and any smaller nations that cared to stand in with these big ones, were to say the same thing now.

When Page wrote, the chance of saying it had been thrown away; war had resulted. It is being thrown away again to-day.

Master W. V. Karanjkar, a boy of 14 and an artist has recently been awarded the Bronze medal at the Royal Drawing Society's 49th Annual Exhibition held at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London. Out of 1,000 exhibits Karanjkar's colour picture was selected for being exhibited at the Empire Exhibition in Scotland under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. The boy is a second year student in the Indore Art College.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SEX PROBLEMS

SEXOLOGY OF THE HINDUS, by Chandra Chakraberty, Vijaya Krishna Brothers, 31 Vivekananda Road, Calcutta. Price, Re. 1.

In spite of the title of this book, it is not entirely confined to Hindu sexological lore, but contains numerous references to sex life all over the world, ancient and modern. The notes in small types at the bottom constitute perhaps half the book and contain numerous quotations from Sanscrit authors, as well as other information. In fact the author seems to have a knack of collecting information, but there is hardly any evidence of deep study. The English is not always correct, and the author seems to have some difficulty in adopting a scientific attitude. The chapter on abstinence, for example, might have been written by any traditionalist. The modern view is that abstinence beyond a certain limit is physiologically harmful and leads to impotence in the end. In fact, intercourse within limits help to maintain health. The author does not seem to have heard of this view The book is packed with interesting information though the author's views are worth nothing from the modern point of view.

R. D. KARVE.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

"UDYAM" edited by V. N. Vadegaonkar, Dhantoli, Nagpur, annual subscription Rs. 5.

The August Number of the "Udyam" which is entitled as an "Ideal Village" contains very useful and educative information about matters dealing with villages and village life. The "Udyam" has in the past issued several Special Numbers on topical subjects and they have proved very useful. The present Number is divided into five parts; the first is devoted to health and hygiene, the second to village education, the third to agriculture, the fourth to care and development of animals and the fifth to cottage and allied industries. The material presented is rich enough and in a very simple form. The Number gives an excellent idea of how an ideal village should be and what is required to be an ideal villager.

At the present moment the Congress as well as several Provincial Governments are engaged in chalking out various programmes for the development and uplift of villagers and the Special Number of "Udyam" provides ample food for thought so far as this most vital question is concerned. The inclusion of several appropriate cartoons adds to the usefulness of the Number. Those interested in rural problems will undoubtedly be interested in this publication. It is priced at Rs. 1-8.

S. R. K.

URDU PERIODICALS

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The issue for August opens with well-written article by the editor on the battle of Thanesar which was fought in 1192 between Shihabuddin Ghori and Prithwi Raj. The learned writer is right in holding this view that it was this battle which made the Musalmans set their foot on the soil of India permanently. The rest of the article describes the effects of the fusion of Hindu-Muslim cultures and civilisations. Suhail Azimabadi refers to the 'lingua franca' of India, Hindustani, and advises the Hindus and the Musalmans to give up the present futile controversy about Hindi and Urdu in

(Continued On Page 41)

Two New Books On Zoroastrianism

THE RELIGION OF ZARATHUSHTRA, by Sohrab J. Balsara, M.A. (Fort Printing Press, Bombay).

HISTORY OF ZOROASTRIANISM by Dastur Dr. Maneckji Nusserwanji, Ph. D., Litt. D. (Oxford University Press).

Both the writers have achieved a name among the Parsis for their learning and their devoted labours in the cause of their religion. The former is, however, scarcely known, even by name, outside his community. This is because of his extremely shy nature which dislikes show of any sort. The latter—Dastur Dhalla—is also essentially a very modest and silent person, but he has achieved a name outside the Parsi community by his writings and by his travels. In fact his position as the High Priest of the Parsis of Sindh and Baluchistan demands a certain amount of public activity, whereas Mr. Bulsara prefers to bury himself amongst his books and manuscripts in his cottage at Jogeshwari.

These two books present essentially different points of view. In a sense these two books supplement each other. There are varied ways in which one may look on Zoroastrianism. Even Parsis, who profess the faith, look upon it from different angles. Mr. Bulsara represents the view of a devoted adherent of the faith, distinctly orthodox in his interpretation, yet he is neither fanatical nor narrow. Dastur Dhalla, on the other hand, is clearly historical and dispassionate in his treatment. He interprets the religion at different periods of its history and though he appeals distinctly to the "rational" mind he still cannot be called "unorthodox," neither is he ultra-radical in his views.

To take Mr. Bulsara first. His is a small book (only 111 pages) in which his utter devotion to the great ideals of Zarathushtra is evident in every line. His main thesis throughout has been to show the unbroken tradition of the Prophet's Message running through the whole history of the Faith. It is fashionable among the "reformers" to say that the later texts represent a decadent form of the religion, that they represent a falling back upon old superstitions which Zarathushtra had denounced. Mr. Bulsara admits that many of the deities of the later texts have never been mentioned in the original "Gathas" of Zarathushtra. And even though these are the old "gods" reinstated, still they have been entirely transformed and sanctified under the influence of the Prophet's teaching. He maintains that these deities of the later texts have rather enriched and supplemented the Gathas than "degraded" that teaching.

This is certainly a fresh outlook and deserving of very careful attention. The author has made out a very good case. The book supplies the very necessary corrective to the view that the "Gathas" alone contain the Zoroastrian teaching and that the later texts are not much use. Mr. Bulsara maintains emphatically that throughout the long history of the religion the essential teachings have never changed, they have not even been discussed. There may be some who may not agree with him in everything he says (the reviewer does not), but his arguments deserve the greatest respect, for he is one of the finest students of the Iranian lore among the Parsis.

Dastur Dhalla's book will undoubtedly be welcome to the so-called "unorthodox" section of the community and many things he says there will be resented by the "orthodox." The "History of Zoroastrianism" is a learned and to confess the truth rather a heavy book. It is really the second and enlarged edition of his first book on "Zoroastrian Theology." The arrangement is substantially the same as in the earlier work. A very copious index makes the book a most valuable work of reference. The author has made no statement without quoting chapter and

(Continued on Page 41)

Spirit Of Islam

GLANCES AT ISLAM. By Valji Govindji Desai., Navajivan Press. Ahmedabad. Crown 8vo. Pp. 8 and 40. Paper cover. Annas three only.

The articles which are now published in the form of a brochure, were first contributed to the columns of "Young India" and "Harijan" by the author, Mr. V. G. Desai. They are four in number with two appendices. These articles are headed (1) "Vahdat in the Vedas," (2) "Ahimsa in Islam," (3) "Toleration in Islam," and (4) "Conversion in Islam." In the first the author assures the Musalmans that the Hindus too are, like them, worshippers of one true God. In the second the writer has collected such verses from the Quran and such sayings of the Holy Prophet as deal with non-violence in all conceivable shapes. In the third emphasis has been laid on some universal truths inculcated by Islam, as for instances, "the God of Islam is the God of all mankind," "the whole world is God's family," etc. Quranic verses which enjoin Muslim rulers to deal justly by their non-Muslim subjects, have also been accorded a place in this article. In the fourth the author has culled a few verses of the Quran and sayings of the Prophet to show how conversions ought to be brought about and also to bring home this fact to non-Muslims that the true spirit of Islam is against forceful conversions. The two appendices comprise a story from Saadi's "Bossan" showing how Prophet Abraham was reprimanded by God for having refused water to an unbeliever while the 2nd illustrates the idea that God, while looking down upon mankind, does not recognise either the Hindu or the Musalman "but sees only those who are engaged in His service."

This brochure, written by a Hindu, comes as a great solace especially in these days of communal prejudices and misunderstandings which are prevalent everywhere. It is a method of approach to the Prophet and Islam which is both sincere and reverential, for while he rightly criticises the present-day Musalmans from their "violent" and "intolerant" attitude he makes true effort to understand the teachings of Islam in their proper perspective This kind of religious knowledge as contained in this booklet is bound to dispel the mist of ignorance and to bring the Hindus and the Musalmans much closer than is the case to-day. But this is fully possible only when the Musalmans also, on their part, take to the study of the religious scriptures of the Hindus in the same spirit in which Mr. Desai has studied Islam. They should also bring their daily actions more in accordance with the teachings of Islam, if they really wish that their religion should not be misunderstood by others.

Dr Zakir Husain, in his short but concise foreword, rightly hopes that the articles "will contribute towards the growth of the right religious attitude and help to make religion what it must needs be—the most powerful agency for elevating life to higher planes, giving it wider horizon and nobler purposes."

This little but beautiful and elevating booklet should be carefully perused by all earnest Hindus and Musalmans who believe that "the lives of the good and the great have always something to offer to those who approach in love and reverence."

Z. A. B.

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

("World Economic Survey" 1937-38, published by the League of Nations Information Section.)

This volume deales mainly with the period from the middle of 1937 to the middle of 1938. The first chapter is devoted to a full discussion of the onset of depression in the United States of America and to a shorter description of economic events during 1937 in other important countries.

The period covered by the Survey marks, for most countries, the cessation of recovery and, for a large number of countries, the beginning of a trade depression. The causes and effects of this marked change of trend in economic affairs is the main theme connecting a series of chapters on Employment and Wages, Production, Prices, Money and Finance, International Trade, the Foreign Exchanges, and Commercial Policy.

A final chapter reviews the position in the middle of 1938 and discusses the renewed uprising of American security prices. In order to assess the forces working for further depression and those for a renewal of recovery, a large part of the chapter is devoted to a comparison of economic conditions in 1937-1938 with those in 1929-1930 and stress is laid upon such factors as the greately increased scale of expenditure on armaments, the abandonment of the gold standard, and the changed attitude of governments towards monetary policy and public expenditure.

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

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Pleasant Homes

Don't Worry About Smudges From Little Fingers

"MY little girl isn't yet three," writes Mr. J. C. S., "which is the reason I'm hesitating about having my light woodwork painted. But I'm having the room done over and would like your advice about both walls and woodwork. The living room connects with the dining room by an arch and there are a good many doors, leaving not much wall space. The effect at present seems much too cluttered and figured. It want to do these rooms over so that they will be different and completely refreshing. I am somewhat limited as to money, but want to plan them ahead so that each thing I buy will build toward a really lovely home."

What About A Stripe?

In the living room, I have one chair in rose-rush mohair which I will keep—the other chair and sofa I will either replace or recover. They aren't too big and have nice lines. If I recover them, what colour and material would you advise? What about a stripe? I will probably add another small chair. The curtains are lace net with draperies of a figured material in brown, beige, rose-rust and green. I can replace them in time, but not now. Lamps are ivory and white and incidental tables are walnut.

My little girl makes finger marks on light woodwork."

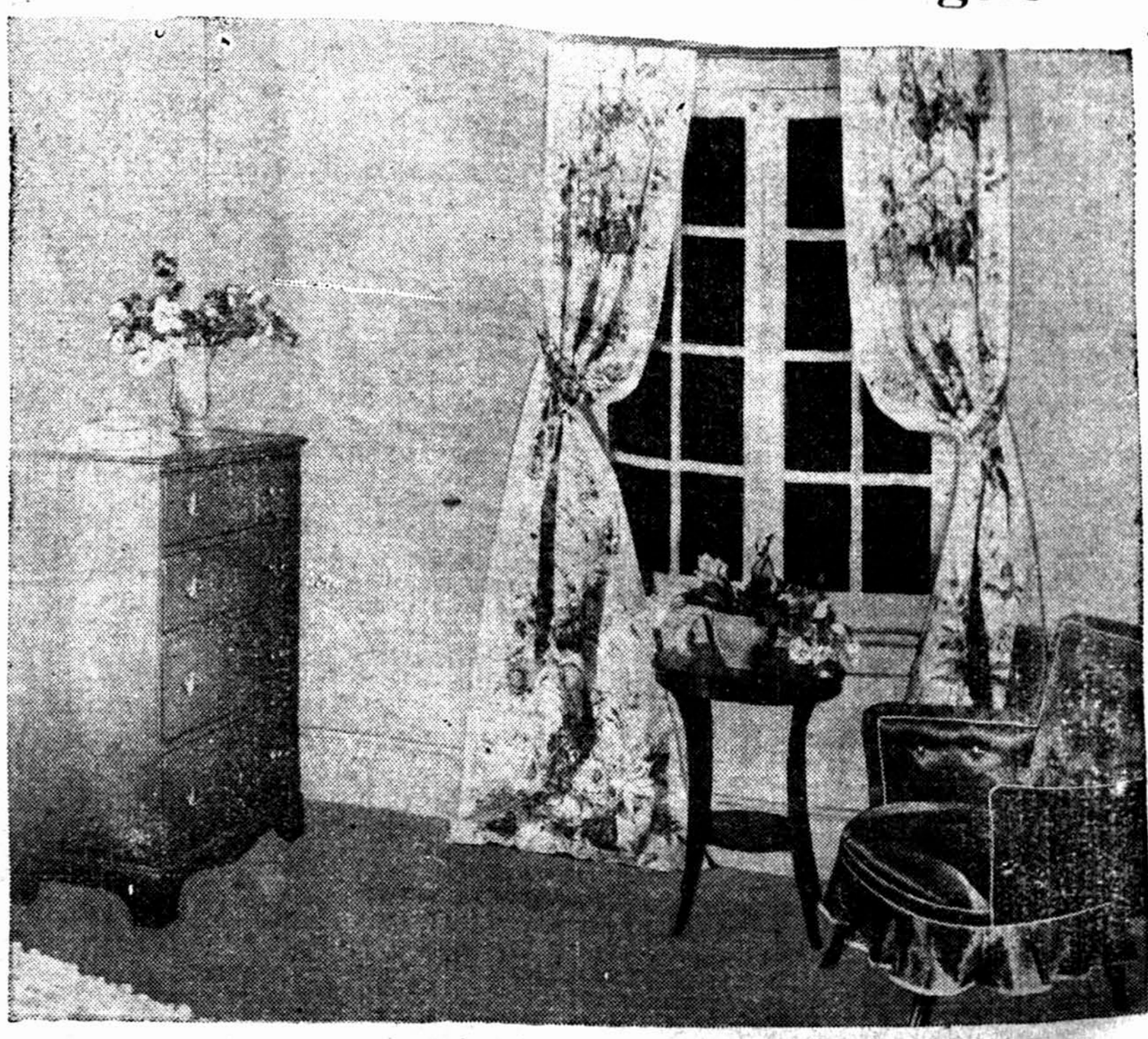
Here are some of my ideas—grey carpet throughout both rooms, a softer grey for the walls, blue sofa, striped chair in yellow, grey and rose-rush, yellow draperies. Would you have Venetian blinds? Would you paper two walls plain and two figured? And what to do with two short windows that don't match the others? I'd like to cut them out larger later, but for the present, what? Thanks for any help you can give me."

The Fingermark Problem

We'd paint the woodwork in spite of your three-year-old. We have one too, so we know the fingermark problem. But enamelled woodwork is 'so' easy to wipe off, and it looks much better just now than stained woodwork. Besides nothing will help rectify that cluttered feeling in the room so much as painting woodwork the same colour as the walls. Rugs are more practical than carpets, but carpets are smarter and on the whole will give very satisfactory service.

As for colours, we think the plan you outline is about as nice as any we could think of. Perhaps it would be pleasanter to have a figured chintz slip cover for the sofa instead of the blue. Get a pattern that repeats the various tones in the room, something gay and sunny looking. We'd be a little worried about the blue with so much grey there. Venetian blinds would be very nice we'd say, and they will save the day for the short windows. Have the blinds painted to match the walls, and you could have the blinds long to balance with the other windows. But have all the walls to match and plain—the room is too cut up to stand figured walls.

(Copyright).



Flowered draperies and a dark red satin easy chair are fresh and pleasant notes for the bedroom of this model house. Mahogany furniture was our choice for this master bedroom.

Planned Spending Is As Important As Planned Saving

We grew up in the days when pinching nickels and saving for the rainy day was the style. Then a person always felt just a little guilty about going on a bender and buying something that didn't come under the heading of Absolute Necessity. But, oh dearie me, all that frugality didn't help much when the rainy days really came in the form of depressions and recessions and the like.

But we hope you won't call us a nag for reminding you that it's a smart lady who has a plan in her head when she buys even an odd table or an extra chair That way she'll build a harmonious ensemble instead of ending up with a lot of odds and ends that don't amount to much when you put them all together The chances are that's the trouble with your place right now It's full of stuff bought without much thought as you went along So—turn over a new leaf before you embark upon your next Sale adventures.

Friendly And Intimate

Just for instance, to-day we're going to describe a plan for a typical house—the kind most of us live in. Four or five rooms. Not so huge but friendly and intimate. We want it pleasant with furniture of good design, interesting colours, practical arrangement. Buy yet it won't be out of reach in cost. The trick is not to buy a single thing at random—make every nickel you spend build toward your plan.

Let's look at the living room. First we made a list of the things that would be essential; a sofa (comfortable!), a desk (either a secretary or kneehole), two end tables (for ends of sofa), one coffee table (for incidental refreshments), one small occasional table (to supplement the coffee table when serving), one large drop leaf table (for a big lamp and for bridge, tea, school lessons or what have you), two matching easy chairs, one extra odd easy chair, two or four side chairs, two book cases (or one larger one), one mirror, two good sized pictures, four lamps, rug, curtains and draperies.

For the dining room, we figured on the usual suite—large table, six or eight chairs, buffet, china cabinet and perhaps a serving table. They could be bought as a unit or separately, but don't think that a regular going household can get along comfortably without these necessary pieces.

Here's a thought about dining—if in the beginning you don't have a regular dining room, you could use the drop leaf table in the living room, adding a pair of corner cupboards in one end of the living room to take care of china and linen.

The Bedrooms

For the main bedroom, we planned on having a bed or beds (of course!), one or two small easy chairs, one small end table to go with the chairs, a chest of drawers, a dresser with a mirror, bedside tables, and a dressing table maybe. We ended up with peach walls again but a maroon rug here, flowered chintz curtains on a white ground, white candlewick spreads on mahogany low post beds, a dark red satin arm chair and flower containers in blue, along with the conventional chests and things.

The guest room got all white furniture and white walls as well. Then oval flowered scatter rugs, light blue organdy tie back curtains, a light blue candlewick spread. And there you have as fresh and restful a picture as could be imagined. Two flowered easy chairs and a narrow flowered wall paper border outlining doors and windows introduced dainty accent.

And so grew this little house in good taste that is within reach of anybody who wants to start out and buy through the years with this plan in mind. Discard the old things as you can replace them, and the first thing you know a house like this will be yours.

(Copyright).

The doctor was called up at night for a farmer who was not seriously ill.

"You could well have waited until morning for this trifle," he said testily.

"Well, doctor, it was like this. I can't afford to pay for your visit so I thought that at least I would not waste your time."

World Staggers Under Load Of Armaments

Outlay Of Over 14 Billion Dollars Made This Year By Nations Big And Small

THE price of the world's precarious peace to-day is somewhere in the neighbourhood of fourteen to fifteen billion dollars per annum, six times the amount paid in the year before the World War. This vast sum is being spent in 1938 on the world's armies, navies and air forces, writes Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin in "The New York Times".

The anvils of Mars ring loud at Krupp's, at Skoda, at Bethlehem and Carnegis, at Manchester and on the Clydeside, in Brest and at Renault's, in Sweden's Bofors and in Japan's Sasebo and Mitsuibishi are entred promissory notes against to-morrow, and debit columns of red ink march down the pages of history.

AMERICAN EFFORTS

The totalitarian states—Germany and Italy, Russia and Japan—lead the world in immensity of preparations and in volumes of expenditures for war, but the United States, slow to 'strain every nerve' in the international race for armaments, has spread up all her preparations recently and the last session of Congress started her on her way toward one of the greatest peace-time national defense outlays in her history.

Our total expenditures for our army and navy and their air forces during the 1939 fiscal year, which began July 1, will amount to more than dol. 1,140,000,000 (including PWA and WPA allotments for housing) with added authority given to contract for dol. 34,000,000 more worth of armaments.

The regular naval budget alone totals almost dol. 547,000,000 (with about dol. 42,000,000 more tacked on by the Second Deficiency Bill), an annual appropriation exceeded only five times before in our history—during the war and post-war years from 1917 to 1921 inclusive. But this is only a beginning of our naval re-armament, for in addition to some eighty-one men-of-war already appropriated for or building. Congress at its last session passed a tremendous naval-expansion bill authorizing the construction over a period of years of seventy-two more ships at a total cost which will probably considerably exceed the estimated costs of dol. 1,300,000,000.

THE NAVAL BILL

The 1939 naval appropriation bill carries funds to provide for 110,000 enlisted men (officer strength also is being gradually increased by some 1,043 officers), as compared with 80,000 in 1934, and eventually it is expected that 137,485 men will be required to man the new navy. Authorised naval plane strength has been increased from 2,050 to 3,000, which will represent an actual increase of somewhat fewer than 1,500 planes above the number (both modern and obsolete) in commission to-day.

Nor has the army been neglected. Its 1939 appropriation of dol. 458,051,341 represents an increase of some dol. 48,000,000 above last year, and in addition the army has been granted extra funds in deficiency acts and has been authorised to enter into contracts calling for the eventual expenditure of about dol. 34,000,000 more. It has increased in size from 118,000 a few years ago to almost 165,000 to-day; coast defenses and anti-aircraft units are being improved; the army is being re-equipped with modern weapons and transportation, and it is building up its plane strength from the 1,000 on hand to the Baker board goal of 2,320. But its programme of expenditure has not been satisfied by recent Congressional action; the army will still require, in immediate years, in excess of dol. 100,000,000 more—(in addition to maintenance or upkeep) for the acquisition of new (not replacement) equipment.

Annual defense appropriations fail to tell the complete story of Mars's triumphant return to the world. Future deficiency appropriations will undoubtedly increase 1939 expenditures. Besides, no man can tell what the eventual annual maintenance costs of our army and navy will be.

It is probably conservative to estimate that in the United States we shall spend, commencing in the next fiscal year (starting July 1, 1939) from dol. 1,200,000,000 to dol 1,500,000,000 annually on arms. Our total "peace offering" on the altar of the gods of war may reach the tremendous sum of dol. 5,000,000,000 between now and July, 1942. And for this next fiscal year alone the per capita expense for national defense in the United States—a figure we have always seen fit to boast about because of its relative smallness will approximate dol. 8.77.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY PRICE

But the United States by no means leads in what some describe as "necessary national preservation," others as "economic insanity" and "the race for bankruptcy." Take a look at the "tight little isle," no longer so secure as in the days of John Bright. England is already borrowing in peacetime to pay for armaments she thinks she will need in another war, an action almost unprecedented in her history. In the fiscal year that started last April 1, she is spending for the budget of her three fighting services at least dol. 1,714,500,000—probably closer to dol. 2,000,000,000, if one includes supplementary estimates, air-raid precautions, manufacture of gas masks, storage of wartime food reserves, etc. It is now probable that the minimum cost of her five-year rearmament programme, ending in 1942, estimated at dol.7,500,000,000 will be far exceeded.

Britain is building, or has appropriated for, close to 150 men-of-war (including small types); she is completing the manufacture of gas masks for all of her people; she has contracted for the purchases of 400 planes from the United States, at a cost of dol. 25,000,000 and for 1,000 planes in a single order from a British manufacturer, and is building immense factories and placing other immense orders to strengthen her navy of the skies. Her army is being reorganised and re-equipped and strengthened, and all of Britain is being placed on a war footing. Because of the wage-scales and price differential between the United States and other countries it is difficult to give an accurate picture of relative armaments costs. But on a per capita basis the 45,000,0000 inhabitants of England, Scotland and Wales will spend around dol. 40 each this year in preparations for war.

France, third of the great democracies, also is borrowing in order to maintain her place in the arms race, and her taxpayers are paying, in one way or another, some 43 per cent. of their combined revenues to the State. But France feels that her lagging aviation industry must be braced and strengthened; that she must build up her navy and increase the world's finest army to almost 1,000,000 men by 1940. And so to her national defense budget for this year, already totalling about 25,000,000,000 francs (dol. 697,500,000). Premier Daladier recently added some 4,712,500,000 francs (part of which may be expended next year); and he commenced a five-year programme for the armed forces in which some 12,000,000,000 more francs will be expended. Thus the Frenchman is paying an annual tribute to Mars of about dol. 16.62.

RUSSIAN IN THE LEAD

Great as are the expenditures of the democracies they are smaller than those of the totalitarian States. Russia led the 1937 procession bearing tribute to Mars with a budget totalling about dol. 4,020,400,000 and it has been announced that she will spend dol. 5,400,000,000 this year to increase and strengthen what is already the world's largest regular standing army, to strengthen the world's greatest (numerically) air force, to add to the world's largest fleet of tanks, and to put her surface fleet on a par with her great and growing submarine fleet. It will cost her 170,000,000

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IN EUROPE'S FOREST OF FEAR.
(Orr in "The Glasgow Record")

ODD SPOTS

A Zone Of Silence

In the sea off the southern end of Vancouver Island is an "odd spot" known as the "Graveyard of the Pacific," owing to the great number of shipwrecks which have occurred there in the past.

The prevalence of wrecks at this rocky spot was due to a strange phenomenon, for an area surrounding Race Rocks was a "zone of silence" in which no fog-horns could be heard. Experiments proved that shouts and warnings from lighthouse-keepers could not be heard a few hundred yards away, but could be distinctly heard further off. When the steamer Eemdyk went ashore there in 1926 it was shown that no one aboard had heard any fog-horn, but the warnings had been heard much further off by other ships. Investigators in a tug said that while they could see men on the shore plainly, they could not hear the very loud fog-horn until they had gone out to sea some miles.

They thought that the phenomenon was due to an area of "dead air" which, for some reason, would not carry sound, and they recommended that the fog-horn be moved, the "zone of silence" being connected in some way the set of the wind and the tide.

A man doesn't have to be crazy to be in love,—but it helps.

"Behold! I Set Before You An Open Door"

THE movement headed by Father Divine, New York Negro evangelist, continues to grow; another "heaven" for his followers, on the Hudson opposite the estate of President Roosevelt, has just been purchased. Students of this socio-religious development agree that one of the most important factors in the success of Father Divine is his ability to make speeches that are received as gospel by his adherents. Below is given the text in part of an address delivered by him at Hope Farm, West Saugerties, N.Y., as reported by his own stenographer.

Peace, every one! Good health, goodwill and a good appetite, with good manners, good behaviour, all success, and all prosperity; good afternoon, good evening, good night, and good morning again! Here we all are and there I am. there I sit and here you stand, in the unity of spirit, of mind, of aim and of purpose. . .

Do not think our work and mission are for the purpose of merely evangelizing the people from a religious or spiritual point of view. Our work and our mission are for the purpose of bringing about the reality of the perfection of all things with which we come in contact, develop perfection and bring these qualities to fruition and establish them among this people.

Religiously, yes, of course! One of the great morals and the foundation thereof, it is essential to be religious, for you have that inner urge by which you are inspired.

Negro Evangelist Invites One And All To Enter His New Heaven On Earth

Nevertheless, we are not considering religion merely as a mythological concept of heaven; we are considering religion as the . . . redeemer of every field of endeavour, for without the recognition of God's actual presence among us all will be a failure.

UNCLE SAM CITED.

As I have often stressed, consider: even Uncle Sam himself, as we may term the government to be, has said "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God we trust." The foundation of our great country in which we are living was founded upon the principles which I am exemplifying, which I am bringing to the surface again. . .

As I have often said, the very Constitution itself; when men live according to the Constitution of this country and bring the spirit and meaning of the Constitution to fruition within them ,then and only then we will not be representing merely Americanism, but Americanism will be converted into true evangelism, which I am representing. .

In the very beginning of the tangibilization of things, God,

Father Divine

through His condescension, began tangibilating things. There and then, and from the tangibilated earth, God formed man out of the dust thereof and breathed in the man the breath of life and the man became a living soul. For the practicality of things, God condescended to form man. Man has no business with a body if he cannot be practical. Aren't you glad!

"REPLENISH THE EARTH."

The practicability of God among the children of men began when God formed man out of the dust of the ground and said, "Replenish the earth and dress the garden," which was to be practical. which was to be profitable. Bring your land under cultivation and make it practical and profitable, even as I demand you to do and be this day. Aren't you glad!

We shall not be discouraged until we shall have universalized this identical idea, and it shall have been established in the hearts and minds of men to become to be more profitable on the earth plane. Getting away from superstition and superstitious ideas concerning the Kingdom of God, but realizing the very creation itself from the beginning; the earth was void when it was invisible, when it was intangible, when it was impractical. The earth was void and good for nothing, but God said, "Let dry land appear." For this cause I am here! Aren't you glad!

We shall not be discouraged until we bring the practicality of all scientific Truth into actuality and all humanity recognizes it. When this shall have been established. . . . there will not be any more wars, race-riots or confusion among the nations of the earth, for all will have a full and aplenty, and there will be plenty of

(Continued on page 55)

THE JEWELLED MILLIONAIRE MILLOWNER

Once Owned A Car Worth Rs. 80,000 Coated Completely With Gold Leaf

When Darwin enunciated the theory of evolution, he had little idea of what the monkey could do. Rejuvenation now comes from the gland even as evolution comes from the monkey Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, of the State of Indore a banker and millowner a Knight Bachelor, Rai Bahadur, Rajya-Bhushan, Rajya-Ratna, Rao Raja, Jain Divakar and Danvir, will bear testimony to that, says a writer in "The Indian Textile Journal".

Sir Hukamchand gives me the impression of an all-in wrestler. He walks every day some four or five miles and has on the top of his house, a gymnasium in the Indian style where he swings his clubs and does his daily dozen 'midst wooden bars. Thus does he keep his fine health and his physique. It has nothing to do with the monkey's gland, which he appropriated causing thereby a sensation not only in orthodox India, but in the world at large That operation cost Sir Hukamchand a vast sum of money, but it was a trifle compared to what he had.

He was left by his father a few lakhs of rupees. To-day he has added two noughts to that figure which now reads in crores. Opium was his first business adventure and later he dabbled with great success in cotton. He has founded several big mills. There are the Hira Mills, the Hukumchand Mills, and the Rajkumar Mills—no wonder the machinery of the cotton mill industry started rolling in the State of Indore to an extent it had not known before. He has several ginning and pressing factories spread here and there, also a jute mill and an iron and steel works, not forgetting a few insurance companies. A shrewd financier with remarkable business acumen, Sheth Hukamchand's services have been found valuable by the Holkar Government in their State Councils, Committees and Legislatures.

Easily Accessible

As a man, he is easily accessible. He comes down to earth to meet the average man. No visiting cards are necessary, no introductory letter, no previous appointments. He is cordial, has a friendly way of laughing, and is sincere. He is unusually quick in making decisions—which in a Marwari, is a rare quality. He never dallies, but answers in the affirmative or in the negative. He prefers to say even these few words in Hindi—for English is to him a dead language like Latin and Greek.

There is not the atmosphere of big business around him. Instead, you see an almost bare room with mattresses and pillows strewn all over it with just an old cane chair for those who cannot park on the floor No files, no letters, no index, for he carries in his head all that is worth remembering. A short talk is probably the basis of a contract of a million rupees. So it was when he bought the War Loan of the British Government to the extent of a crore and fifteen lakhs and left his broker standing—and out of breath.

Of course, Sir Hukamchand is generous. He believes in giving and giving well. Paying tribute to his sense of charity are the Hukamchan Jain Mahavidyalaya, the Javeribag Dharmashala, the Javeribag Jain Temple, and the Shavika Ashram. But there are other occasions, too innumerable to mention, when he has given and given freely.

Love Of Gaudy Things

Naturally, Seth Hukamchand is a lover of gaudy things. Once he paid eighty thousand rupees for a car coated with real gold leaf and Mr. Henry Ford wondered why it could not have been his old "tin Lizzy." Next came his silver car and the others that followed in their wake—cars, cars and cars. When he troops into Bombay by motor cars—all the way from Indore—it is like an army marching in machines to invade our city. The Sheriff of Bombay is often alarmed, but soon realizes it is only Sir Hukamchand arriving—himself, his family, has servants his luggage and his kitchen.

Behind him are his three lieutenants—Mr. Rajkumar Singh, Mr. Hiralal and Mr. R. C. Jall. Then there is Munim Ramgopal, and of course his guards, for these have to look after the expensive jewellery which he wears like a scarf round his neck. A diamond here worth a lakh, a ruby there a little cheaper, and so it goes on to adorn a man who feels he is sitting on the top of the world laughing at those of his generation who are old and stooping and can't enjoy life any more.

Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.

(Courtesy: "Indian Textile Journal")

I AVOID GRIPPE AND SORE THROAT BY USING
Mistol
REGULARLY
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
Mistol
M 68
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

A Page For Women

How Much Do You Resemble Man's Ideal Woman?

EVERY man cherishes in his heart a vision of an Ideal Woman. Naturally this woman is beautiful! Beautiful according to his individual estimate of feminine loveliness. She is usually a vision of perfect contour, lovely stature. Her skin is fresh and radiant and her hair is lustrous. Her hands are soft and capable while her eyes sparkle with vitality and silent wisdom!

Yes, Man's Ideal Woman is a composite of all beauty and all the feminine graces. Not only does her physical beauty satisfy his eye, but her voice is music to his ears. The quality of her mind intrigue him, and her soul—that intangible "something" every person possesses—is his inspiration.

Through life, Man seeks this creature of divine loveliness. For her he lives, works and plans. This Ideal Woman is the animating power behind progress and activity, and the closer you resemble her the more joyous and abundant will be your life!

If you wish for love, admiration, success, happiness—be beautiful! Delight in the joy of feminine power which comes from the knowledge that you are a creature of charm and that your personality is compelling!

Don't Give Up

Success in whatever you desire from life lies in your determination to make the most of yourself—to glorify your birthright!

So many women give up too easily. Just because they were not born with permanent waves in their hair, or with legs like the famous Dietrich's, they let themselves grow discouraged. They don't take time to analyze their own beauty assets.

Perhaps a woman has a crooked nose which causes her no end of dismay. But her voice might so beautifully pitched that by concentrating on it she could so fascinate others that they woudn't be aware of the crooked nose! Impossible? Not at all!

Every woman is born with some physical beauty and a few compelling characteristics. The Perfect Woman does not exist. Each woman should strive to accent her good points and to dim her less glamorous ones. She who does that successfully comes near to being one man's Ideal Woman. The art of keeping the external You beautiful, and the inner You lovely at the same time, is worth striving for. Look around you. Isn't the woman who has mastered that art getting pretty much what she wants from life?

(COPYRIGHT.)

The new darling of the screen, Janet Kay Chapman, is a natural, lovable child. Her quaint charm is the result of careful training by wise parents. She quietly accepts her screen career without a trace of vanity.

BEAUTY AND YOU

Safe And Sane Reducing Urged By Medical Authorities

When we get conscious of our bulges, in our desire to be sylph-like, we are tempted to follow any method to reduce quickly!

Therein lies the reason for the appalling number of emaciate or ill women who have diverted from common sense just to be fashionable!

In order to answer many inquiries about dieting and weight reducing, I wish to quote the latest report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company U.S.A. who supervised a study of obesity.

"It is dangerous to use commercial obesity cures which promise to effect reduction without diet or exercise. Such cures have no value unless harmful drugs are used in their manufacture. . . .

"Glandular extracts, particularly those from the thyroid gland, and drugs which have a similar effect on the body, "should be used only under the constant guidance of a physician."

Rules For Reducing

"First: A thorough physical

(Continued on Page 55)

Help Your Child To Be Engaging!

Adult Happiness And Success Depend Greatly Upon Early Development

To begin with let us assume that your child has been taught good, sound living habits, or is being taught them. By the age of two the normal child has learned to eat at regular hours the food which has been selected and prepared for him; to sleep when he is put to bed at night or in the afternoon; to go alone to the toilet or ask to be taken; and to obey a few constructive suggestions about his behaviour.

Every person interested in the normal and healthful development of children agree that those are the cardinal lessons of life and should be learned as early as possible. Fortunate is the parent who is able to teach a child to embrace them cheerfully for that makes for a healthy attitude, and the regularity of good living habits builds a healthy body. Firm foundations for future happiness.

Consider Other Traits

Being a parent makes it difficult to determine what other training your child requires. Unpleasant traits are so easily excused and lovable ones give you untold joy. But if you close your eyes to your child's personality deficiencies you are hampering him for life.

It is by external characteristics that your child is judged for they are more quickly noticed. The too shy child, the stubborn child, the greedy child, the annoying aggressive child, is loved neither by his playmates nor by adults. Children must learn to live harmoniously with others and the earlier they are directed in certain social requirements the better. Teach

(Continued on Page 55)

"My secret for an alluring complexion

...Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream"

Every woman wants to look her best and be admired for her lovely complexion. That is just what Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do for you. It forms an invisible film that lets your pores breathe, and makes your skin soft and velvety. And it cleverly conceals little skin blemishes that sometimes mar a beautiful complexion. Perfect Vanishing Cream gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust. It is an ideal powder base, and lends a smooth finish to your make-up, preserving it for hours.

Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder is famous for its refined texture and delicate fragrance. It comes in six flattering shades that harmonize with the most exacting complexion. It clings for hours, and will spare you the embarrassment of a shiny nose.

Here you have the secret of an alluring complexion — a secret that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and Face Powder the choice of beautiful women everywhere.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. C, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

Why and how this happened is beyond the purview of these notes. Even if it were not, it serves no useful purpose. But the fact is that the A. I. C. C. was left in an unenviable position. Critics of the Congress High Command will, however, note that its elucidation has served a definite and useful purpose.

* * * *

Its Significance

Be that as it may, one wonders whether the country at large has yet grasped the significance of the insistence on Hindustani as the 'lingua franca' of India. In my humble opinion, this has in it the germs of that much to be desired Hindu-Muslim Unity Otherwise, neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the Congress would have been likely to lay so much insistence thereon.

* * * *

No doubt, there are many common words between Hindi and Urdu. But the latter contains more sanskritic and sanscritised words than the latter which contains more arabic and arabianised words than the former. The common ground which otherwise is there is rent asunder by this simple fact. Many Hindus will not be able to speak or even understand pure Urdu. Similarly, many Mussalmans will not be able to understand or speak pure Hindi.

* * * *

It is true that there are many Hindu leaders who are conversant with both Hindi and Urdu. For instance, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya knows both. The late Pandit Motilal Nehru had been known to be a Persian scholar. Dr. Sachidananda Sinha is a first class writer in Urdu and Persian. I think his knowledge of Hindi is pretty limited also. But in the non-co-operation days, all these gentlemen supported Gandhiji's demand for the introduction of Hindi as the 'lingua franca' of India.

* * * *

What It Means

Surely, however, Gandhiji did not mean Hindi as understood by the Hindus. He simply suggested that the national language should not be one which was not known to a majority of the people. All that he was understood to say was that English could not become the language of the Indian nation, however beautiful and extensive its literature. Nor could we have Bengali, Pushtoo, Sindhese, Gujerati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Malayalam as the common language, although, no doubt, each of these languages boasts of treasures of excellent literature.

* * * *

And, when Gandhiji laid stress on Hindustani in those days, all he meant 'was' a language which was understood by a majority of the population. It is in reason to conclude that Gandhiji could not have stressed language problems on a communal basis.

* * * *

However much the Punjabi Hindu may profess to be an advocate of Hindi, there is no denying the fact that he speaks what is known as pure Urdu because he has been accustomed to pure Urdu from his infancy. Those of us, for instance, who had the privilege of listening to the soul-stirring oratory of that lion of the Punjab—the late Lala Lajpat Rai—will bear me out when I say that Lalaji's language could not be followed by the purely Hindi speaking public. The same is the case with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day.

* * * *

I venture to suggest that those of us, who still prefer to swear by Hindi or Urdu, are only playing into the hands of reactionaries and the enemies of Indian freedom who would revel at anything calculated to divide the popular forces. Let us reason it out for a while. Now, there are several dialects in Great Britain. The language, however, is English. Let alone the English English, the Scotch English and the Welsh English, there are other different kinds in the British counties themselves. I have been told, for instance, that the Yorkshire dialect is altogether different from the dialect of Devonshire, although Yorkshiremen have influenced the English language more than Devonshire folks. Would it be reasonable for the Scotchman, the Welshman, the Yorkman and the Devonshireman to insist that only his particular brand of dialect should be the common language of Britain and the official language in Whitehall? It would be an absurd position.

* * * *

English as spoken in London—let the reader note it is different from Oxford and Cambridge English also—is the common meeting ground. Similarly, we in India have to uphold Hindustani as the common meeting ground. Individual votaries will have their perfect freedom to pursue Hindi or Urdu for language and literature purposes. If I felt like shooting into poetry, surely the State cannot tell me that I should be an Urdu Poet or a Hindi Poet. It is my own choice. But the State records are for the benefit of the votaries of both the dialects. That being so, it stands to reason that we must have some kind of via media

* * * *

There are other aspects of this question But we need not trouble to go into them just yet. In any event, we have to await the report of the Rajendra Prasad Committee which is going fully into this question. In the meanwhile, any unnatural emphasis on the Hindi-Urdu controversy can only be caculated to demoralise public life and lower its tone.

* * * *

Congress-League Negotiations

Those who moved a vote of censure on the Congress President and the Congress Working Committee on the recent Congress—League negotiations for Hindu-Muslim Unity, should have known that they were doing violence to a sacred precedent. That their position was rejected by the All-India Congress Committee was in the fitness of things.

* * * *

When the Congress in Lucknow in 1916 entered into a pact with the Muslim League and brought about what is now known as the Congress-League Pact, it was not held guilty of encouraging communalism or communalistic organisations. It was as nationalistic as it is to-day. But for the purpose of fighting a common cause, the Congress entered into a pact with the League.

Even in those days, the Congress was a representative organisation and contained a good number of Mussalmans, the most notable being Mr. Jinnah, the late Raja Saheb of Muhammadabad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Mr. Mazharul Haque. All of these leaders belonged also to the Muslim League, their mission being to bring the Mussalmans as a community in a line with the Congress organisation.

* * * *

The Congress-League Pact was a crowning glory. The Congress-League Scheme of Reforms was the result. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, who conducted an inquiry into constitutional reforms, were forced to agree to the Congress-League pact because it represented the greatest common measure of agreement between two vitally political bodies.

* * * *

It is true, that in the latest negotiations, Mr. Jinnah unwrote his own history and sought to reduce the Congress to a mere Hindu communal organisation—a suggestion which the Congress would not entertain. But on that account to hold that the Congress should not enter into negotiations with communal organisations was defective statesmanship. True statesmanship explores every avenue to secure a national and united front.

* * * *

Khare Episode And After

The verdict of the A. I. C. C. on the Khare episode need not surprise any one. It was inevitable. Dr. Khare himself had done his best to invite the verdict. It is commonsense that, if you want to appeal to the High Court against the judgment of a lower court you cannot defy the higher court and the authority from which the High Court derives its power and prestige. Let me be plain. You can talk of non-co-operation. You may declare your readiness and decision to constitute a State of your own. But then you cannot, and should not, seek the intervention of the High Court because the High Court has to abide by the principles of law which it is to administer. If you want the High Court's interference, you cannot flout the law. If you want to flout the law, you should not approach the High Court. In any event, you cannot squeal that you did not get justice at the hands of the High Court. This was the sumtotal of the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi who, in non-co-operation days, asked us to non-co-operate with Law Courts

* * *

Now, to apply this theory to recent facts, Dr. Khare was dissatisfied with the Congress High Command's verdict on the recent Central Provinces episode. Whether his position in regard to the resignations and the reconstitution of a Cabinet, or the Working Committee's stand was right is not a relevant issue. The relevant issue was whether, if he believed a piece of injustice had been done, he was entitled to be heard and also whether, in the event of his being found correct, the Working Committee's decision should be reversed.

* * * *

Everyone conceded his right. Mahatma Gandhi himself wrote in the columns of "The Harijan" that it was open to Dr. Khare and his supporters to approach the All-India Congress Committee which was the final arbiter and the supreme Court of appeal. Dr. Khare's friends had made a case for him. Obviously Dr. Khare himself was willing to get the decision reversed. For, he was making preparations to proceed to Delhi. For reasons of health, however, he did not go.

* * * *

Bad Tactics

Now, an appellant cannot flout the law. Dr. Khare flouted the law. The way in which he did it betrayed bad tactics. He threatened to form a new Party within the Congress. His position was legitimate but it should have followed and not preceded an inquiry by the All-India Congress Committee. In ordinary parlance, his new position was this—that he threatened the A. I. C. C. with rebellion when that very body was being approached by his friends to upset the Working Committee's decision

* * * *

I call it unsound tactics for very good reasons. Constitutional lawyers like Prof. Dicey and Dr. Keith have declared that, while a successful rebellion is, and may be, constitutional, an unsuccessful or attempted rebellion is, no more than a palpable offence. It is obvious that it is so. If he had any friends left for him on the A. I. C. C. he forfeited their assistance by his untimely and ill-advised proposal to inaugurate a Democratic Party.

* * * *

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that Mr. K. F. Nariman has condemned the Khare tactics in no uncertain voice. Mr. Nariman has his own complaints against the Congress executive. But, a disciplined soldier, he has declined to fall into the ruse. Recognising that national and united front is an inevitable precedent and condition to Swaraj, Mr. Nariman has refused to fall a prey to the temptation of flouting Congress prestige.

* * * *

Bengal-Behar Question

The Bengal-Bihar controversy is assuming unhealthy proportions An otherwise healthy province is to-day unfortunately the centre of unhealthy provincial jealousies. The right of domicile of Bengalees in Bihar is the problem. Advocates of either side have done everything to cloud the issue and reduce it to a mere provincial rivalry. It is unfortunate.

* * * *

The Bihari claims that the services in Bihar must be confined to the children of the soil. The Bengali residents of Bihar claim that they should be treated as children of the soil too. Their argument is as follows. Long before the separation of Bihar from Bengal and when Bihar was a part and parcel of Bengal, Bengalees had settled down in large numbers in Bihar. Many of them had been absorbed by the new Secretariat. Were they and their children to be treated as 'foreigners' or as children of the soil?

* * * *

Biharis would not treat them as children of the soil and wanted to create unnatural barriers. The right of domicile is of international import and has been governed by international conventions. The Karachi fundamental rights included a clause which laid stress on the right of Indians to migrate from one place to another and settle down anywhere in this country freely and without restriction.

* * * *

Now, it is this clause that is being insisted upon by the Bengalees. Against this, the average Bihari says that Bengal herself set a lesson in provincialism, having closed her doors against other provincials who had settled down in Bengal. It may be a fact. It may be wrong. It may, perhaps it does, offend the Karachi fundamentals. But two wrongs cannot make one right. The Bengali position is that, whatever the position in a non-Congress province, the Congress administered provinces cannot afford to flout the civil liberty secured to the subject by the Congress and guaranteed by it.

* * * *

Provincialists on either side have brought down the tone of

(Continued on Page 46)

(Continued From Page 6)

Dassara In Mysore

Garden City Of South India In Illumination

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Dassara, the great national festival of Mysore, concluded on Tuesday. The spectacular ceremonies connected with this festival drew forth thousands of visitors this year as in previous years. Yet, as each year passes, one does notice some special feature or other in the observance of this festival in Mysore, for which the State makes elaborate arrangements at considerable expense for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. As a regular visitor to these festivities in Mysore during the past nine years, I regard the Dusserah of this year as one of the best ever witnessed.

Visitors from all over India, and particularly the South, began to pour into the beautiful Garden City of South India long before the commencement of festivities. The hotels were all full and the permanent residents of the city found their homes besieged by just too many friends and relations. Yet, in the midst of much fun and merry-making, there was orderliness everywhere and the authorities had no trouble at all with these enormous crowds.

The legend behind the celebration of Dassara (meaning the 'tenth-day' or 'Vijayadasami' or the 'Day of Victory') is an interesting one. It was on this much-celebrated 'tenth day' that Durga, the consort of Siva or Mahadev, slew the buffalow-headed demons Chanda and Munda at the conclusion of a ten-day fight. The battle, it is locally believed in Mysore, was fought on the famous Chamundi Hill in Mysore City and is commemorated by the Chamundeswari Temple, which is one of the chief centres of attraction and importance during the festivities in this city. Goddess Chamundeshwari is the tutelary deity of the Mysore Royal Family. The festivities really commence only after His Highness the Maharajah visits the temple and worships the Goddess

Chamundi Hill

The Chamundi Hill with the temple at its top is situated almost in the heart of Mysore City. There is a good motor-road and the entire route and precincts of the temple are lit by electricity. Going up the Hill, the visitor is greeted by a colossal bull (Nandi, as it is called) carved out of solid rock and resting in a recumbent posture in all majesty. The bull is twenty-five feet long and sixteen feet high and reminds one very effectively of the sacred bull at the Brahadiswara Temple at Tanjore.

The seat of the bull on the Chamundi Hill is a point of vantage for every visitor who is anxious to have a peep into the neighbourhood. Shortly before nightfall, the visitor looking straight south can catch an unmistakable glimpse of the beautiful "Blue Mountain" or Nilgiri Hills which are really more than a hundred miles away. On another side rises the famous Krishnarajasagara Dam across the Cauvery river, where the Government have laid out the haunting "Brindaban Gardens" at considerable expense. On yet another side can be seen the towers and minarets of Tippu Sultan's tomb at Seringapatam about ten miles away. The most enchanting scene is obtained when night sets in and the whole city down below the hill glimmers in the vast expanse of electric lights with the Palace as the centre of all merry-making and activity. A hundred thousand or more electric lights fitted up in a strictly artistic way and adorning the porches and curves and every line of the beautiful palace give the visitor a vision which he cannot ever efface from his mind.

Reaching the Hill slopes and a few miles' drive through the gaily adorned streets of the city takes the visitor to the Palace Gates which are swarmed by high-spirited crowds of people kept in check by the State Police who form a cordon around them. One need not wonder long as to what makes the people to crowd in this way. For, it is just at this moment that His Highness the Maharajah is holding the Durbar which is an every-day event during the entire Dassara celebrations. High State officials and distinguished visitors from outside can be seen at the function dressed in their best robes.

Maharaja's Procession

The peak of all these celebrations was reached on Tuesday, the 4th October, when the great procession started out of the Palace at four o'clock in the afternoon. His Highness the Maharajah was, as usual on the "howdah" of the state elephant, and other distinguished state officials followed, walking along. The procession is unmatched all over India simply for its native, and yet highly modern, beauty of the details that make it up and the scene, as one watches the whole procession go from a house-top on the roadside, is deeply enthralling. No lengths of description in words will ever do justice to the highly real and pleasing effect that this procession creates in the human mind.

His Highness the Maharajah's procession is terminated at the Banni Mantap where he reviews his troops. The "Immersion Ceremony" is the last of all functions connected with the Dassara and this is rarely missed by any visitor.

The "Immersion" takes place in the "Lake of a Thousand Lights" where His Highness appears on the special pavilion on the Western bank personally to conduct the ceremony. The image of Goddess Chamundeshwari is let afloat on the waters of this lake in the midst of a thousand shooting lights which give a gorgeous setting to the entire scene. After a while, the Goddess is taken back to the shore by means of concealed electrical devices and then carried to the sacred temple on the Chamundi Hill.

Dassara Exhibition

So far as the official celebrations are concerned, they are now over, but the visitor has many more beauty spots to visit before he can leave the city. The Mysore Dassara Exhibition is now claiming great attraction and is patronised by many outside Governments, besides individual members of the commercial and industrial population all over India. The Industries Department of the Cochin Government, for instance, this year displayed wood-carvings of a high order. The Mysore Sericulture Department gave a demonstration of an improved silk-reeling country charka.

Seringapatam, notwithstanding the loss it has recently suffered by the collapse of the "De Havilland's" Swinging Arch, continued to attract numerous visitors this year. The historic "Summer Palace" of Tippu Sultan standing on the edge of the Cauvery river, and the great Temple and Mosque were visited by hundreds of people. The Kannambady Dam at Krishnarajasagara was also visited by enormous crowds, as the Dassara usually makes this a beauty-spot of enviable popularity with the illuminations much on the increase. The visitor, who left Mysore in all pageantry, with the Chamundi Hill towering above miles and miles away, is a poor soul, disconsolate, but happy in the thought that Dassara will come again sometime.

MR. FAZAL RAHIMTOOLA, PRESIDENT OF THE TARIFF BOARD

An Appreciation

(By "RADHA, CARTOONIST").

It is a matter of common knowledge that brilliance in public life does not run in continuity in any one family. There are, of course, exceptions. The names of Mahatmaji, Gokhale, Tilak and other equally famous men shine in solitary lustre and we do not have to-day amongst us any of their sons who has made a name for himself in public life. The only outstanding exception is the brilliant son of Pandit Motilal Nehru, our Jawaharlal. Look around and try to pick out a brilliant son of a brilliant father in any walk of life, be it in the political or civic field. It will be very difficult, indeed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola distinguished himself in the chair of the Speaker of the old Bombay Legislative Council and later in the same capacity in the Central Assembly also. Mr. Fazal Rahimtula, his son, is now the President of the Tariff Board as at present Constituted for the consideration for Sericulture. This appointment, the first appointment, of an Indian as the President of the Tariff Board, is the result of continuous protests in the Press for an Indian President of the Tariff Board.

Son of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula,

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola, President, Tariff Board.

Mr Fazal Rahimtula, at the outset of his life, played a very prominent part in the civic and the political life of this Presidency. He has, though young, taken a prominent part as a member of the Central Assembly from 1926 to 1930 and, as has been appreciably noticed, always voted for the popular cause.

It was in the year 1930 that he took his seat on the Tariff Board, which was then considering the claims for the protection of the sugar industry. Since then he has been, more or less, continuously associated with the Board, accumulating a fund of experience on tariff questions which have now been, though belatedly, deservingly recognized in his present elevation to the presidentship.

During his connection with the Board he has investigated all major industries like textile, wool, silk, paper, glass, etc. There is now a rumour in the air about the constitution and bringing into being of another Tariff Board styled, I believe, "the Textile Inquiry Tariff Board." Names in connection with the personnel of the constitution of the Board have been announced. Finding berths for the pet-children of Lord Willingdon at once crops up to the minds of people through the association of ideas, when they read these names. I for one, however humble I may be, cannot understand why Government allow a man to accumulate experience and when he acquires a wealth of it he is thrown off that field, so much so, whatever richness of experience he may have obtained is denied the benefit to his own country. Will the Government take a hint from this?

GOVT'S. EXPERTOMANIA.

The Government of India, I may say in conclusion, is now in the grip of, what may be termed, a. "expertomania". Every other day an expert is being appointed for this or that. If somebody slips at a Government House party, there would be an expert for that. If the Viceregal stud-bull refuses to munch its food, an expert comes down on the P. & O. liner s.s. "Viceroy of India."

When men, as aforesaid, of such outstanding experience are available in India, experienced in the line in which further enquiries have to be held, it is a pity Government always go about looking for outsiders to take up the work who are just yet to begin picking up experience in the particular line.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

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A Bombay Muslim Bachelor (25), double graduate, wants to marry an accomplished handsome girl. Apply Box No. 10855, "Bombay Chronicle."

Widower, 43, Without Children, High class Hindu family, earning Rs. 600 per month, wants to marry a widow or girl. No caste restriction. Write full particulars with photo: Box No. 10888, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Typewriter and other miscellaneous repairer. Apply Messrs. Eastern Commercial Bureau, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face. (10884)

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"Day long FRESHNESS"

Awake and get up.....Sing in the Shower, Tenorize in the tub or hum under the tap. Don't you think that is the way to begin a day?

Then begin using BOSFA TEAROSE Soap rightaway.

Its soothing suds invigorate the body—its pleasing fragrance keeps you fresh.

It is better and bigger far and away.

TEAROSE Cake weighs 12 Tolas.

Manufacturers:—
BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

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Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10767)

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Just Published—Notes on Gleanings from English Literature, by Thite and Anandkar—"Ancient India," including "Indus Civilisation" by Thite. Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. (10828)

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Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations —Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637).

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For Sale one World's Library of best books. Cost price Rs. 140, offering at Rs. 110. Write Box No. 10867, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Modern Watches at Moderate prices. Illustrated catalogue free. Indo-Swiss Watch Co., Post Box 685, Bombay. (10886)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A person was arrested by the Nagpada Police yesterday, at Umarkhadi on a charge of cheating.

It was stated that the accused appeared before the Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, and posed himself as the husband of the young unmarried girl who was rescued by the Police at 1 a.m. on September 14, from a brothel in Foras Road.

The Police suspect that the accused is a pimp and intends to take back the girl to some brothel and to live on her earning.

The girl also appears to have conspired with the accused as she also stated to the Magistrate that the man was her husband.

The Court asked the police to make enquiries.

The accused soon, however, admitted that he was not the husband but was one of the frequent visitors to the brothels where the girl was found.

Prior to appearing before the Court, the accused had appeared before the Lady Superintendent of Women's Rescue Home at Umarkhadi and had posed himself as the husband of the girl in question.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown this morning, at Mazagaon Police Court and was ordered to be released on bail till October 20.

A moving appeal to consider his case in a favourable and humane light was made by a young man who plead guilty to a charge of violating the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting him from entering the City within two years. He was deplored above a year back and was arrested at Bnuleshwar on October 1.

Questioned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as to what he had to say, Mahomed Isak Abdul Karim, the prisoner in question, said that he was merely a victim of circumstances over which he had no control. Regarding his two previous convictions on charges of begging, he admitted that begging was not a desirable thing but there was no moral turpitude attached to it when one was driven to it by an unkind fate

He then dwelt on his past stating that he was an orphan, and there was nobody to look after him. His attempts to procure a job in his native place proved unavailing, he came to Bombay in search of a job Here also he failed and had to beg.

His arrest, he said was not justified. The police, were leaving scot free well-dressed persons, gambling on the public roads, but arrested poor persons, in tattered clothes for begging. The world, he said, was getting topsy-turvy. Concluding he appealed to the Magistrate to let him go.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

After this, an old mendicant was put up on a similar charge and he too was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that J.E. Gubbay, late proprietor of James Anderson and Company, liquor merchants, who had his office at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, will be brought to Bombay to stand his trial under the Excise Act.

Gubbay, it will be recalled was trading with one D. Ezekiel (absconding) under the name and style of James Anderson and Company. They had a distillery at Garlahat in Bengal where liquor to the tune of millions of rupees was, it was alleged alleged manufactured, bottled and labelled and sold to well-known clubs and wine merchants as genuine Scotch Whisky and French Brandy.

Gubbay's conviction and sentence of two year's rigorous imprisonment was recently upheld by the Sessions Judge, Alipore. At the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Bengal Government have agreed to send him to Bombay, to stand his trial in Bombay. Gubbay will be brought to Bombay very shortly The case will be heard by Mr. I. S. Haji, at Mazagaon Police Court.

NOT AN EMISSARY FOR STATE CONGRESS

Parameswaram Pillai Contradicts Report

Mr. Changanacherry K. Parameswaram Pillai writes to "Hindu" of Madras:—

I was surprised to read in the issue of the 30th September, a report from "a Special Correspondent" in Delhi, of an interview which I had with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the Travancore political situation. The report is incorrect, misleading and unauthorised. Being the report of an interview with such a great man as Mahatma Gandhi, I thought the correspondent had the authority of the Mahatma for the publication. I could not, therefore, take upon myself the responsibility of contradicting it at once. As soon as I saw the report of the correspondent, therefore, I sent a letter to Mahatmaji enclosing a cutting of the report from "The Hindu" and repudiating any responsibility for the statement contained therein. In the meantime, Mahatmaji issued his statement, already published in the papers and I see that he is under the misapprehension (of course, formed before my letter reached him) that the report published by your "a Special Correspondent" is based upon information supplied by me. Let me hasten to correct this impression and say that I gave no interview or information to any Press correspondent on the subject of my interview with Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, I never thought I was privileged to give any such information to the Press in regard to the interview with Mahatmaji without his consent and I had no such authority from him. I did not carry any information to Gandhiji on the subject of the withdrawal of the memorandum. The telegram of the State Congress leaders regretting their inability to withdraw the memorandum was in Mahatmaji's hands when I met him and he told me about it adding that he would have to refer to it in any future statement he might make on the subject. As he has already issued such a statement, it is unnecessary for me to say anything more. I did not tell Mahatmaji that any false prestige prevented the State Congress from withdrawing the memorandum. Nor did he ask me to carry any message to the State Congress on the subject and therefore the question of my undertaking to carry any message to them does not arise. I did not interview Mahatmaji as the representative of any body but merely on my own behalf as a citizen of Travancore who owes a duty to his country in its present crisis, and I did so with the object of acquainting him with the situation as I understood it.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR TO BE RESUMED

Air Services of India Ltd announce the re-commencement from Monday, the 10th October, of their daily services (except Sundays) to Kathiawar which had been temporarily suspended due to the inclement weather.

Lucknow.—The Waqf Advisory Committee of the United Provinces met in the Civil Secretariat under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner for Waqfs.

"WHOLE INDIA BEHIND RAJKOT STRUGGLE"

Monopolies Ruined People Economically

SARDAR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS MEETS WITH IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

A stirring appeal to the Kathiawaris of Bombay in particular and to the public in general, to extend their whole-hearted support to the people of Rajkot, in their heroic struggle for Responsible Government, was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, while presiding over a meeting held at Hirabaug, on Sunday night.

Resolutions congratulating the people of Rajkot, on their heroic struggle; condemning the repressive policy of the Rajkot authorities; urging the withdrawal of the repressive measures and expressing sympathy with the sufferers were passed at the meeting.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Kathiawar Prajamandal, was addressed by Durbar Gopaldas Desai, Virchand Panachand Shah, Kanji Buddhadev, Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, Jamnadas Udani, Samaldas Gandhi and others.

An appeal for funds received an immediate response, and, besides a fair sum collected on the spot, more than a thousand rupees were promised, by several donors.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Sardar Patel, in the course of his speech, said that it was unfortunate, that the very place which gave the country the message of Freedom, was now stinking with the obnoxious smell of slavery.

He pointed out how Kathiawar was politically backward, and how, in spite of repeated efforts, the Kathiawar Subjects' Conference could not be called. Some impatient young persons were blaming Gandhiji for not taking up the work in Kathiawar, but they were all waiting for a man who would lead Kathiawar along the lines laid down by Gandhiji. That man had made his appearance in the person of Mr. Uchrangray Debhar.

Mr. Debhar was the first person to call a Kathiawad Political Conference, at Rajkot, under the Chairmanship of Darbar Gopaldas, and laid deep the foundations of the political struggle of Kathiawar.

RAJKOT—THEN AND NOW!

Proceeding, Sardar Patel referred to the conditions that prevailed in Rajkot, during the regime of Thakur Lakhaji Raj, the father of the present Thakur. Lakhaji Raj was like a father to his subjects. He had once told the speaker (Sardar Patel), that he too was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Rajkot and, when somebody told him that Jawahar advocated the annihilation of the Princes, he retorted that if, in the process of improving the condition of the people he was annihilated it did not matter.

But, latterly, Rajkot had fallen on evil days. Though great in fame, it was small in revenue, and the system of monopolies had

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

ruined the economic condition of the people.

HARIPURA RESOLUTIOIN.

The Sardar traced in great detail the growth of the present movement, from its beginning on the day of Janmashtami.

The Haripura Resolution on the State Subjects, had taught them the message of self-reliance, and the people of Rajkot were fighting in a manner worthy of imitation. He referred, in this connection, to the charges made against the State Congress by the Dewan of Travancore, and remarked that such allegations would be impossible in the case of Rajkot.

Since the coming of Sir Patrick Cadell, the movement was assuming larger proportions. Sir Patrick Cadell was arming himself with more and more powers, forgetting that such laws had been torn to pieces before now! He stated that not only the whole of Kathiawar, but the whole of India was behind the people of Rajkot.

He appealed for generous help to the people at this moment of their struggle.

SIKAR DISPUTE ENDS

Rao Raja Tenders Unqualified Apology: Gillan Commission To Cease Functioning?

(From Our Correspondent)
JAIPUR, Oct. 8.

The Sikar tangle has been completely solved through the good offices of H. H. the Jamsahib. A solution satisfactory to both sides has been found. Rao Raja of Sikar has been allowed to enter Jaipur, and even to go to Sikar. All prisoners in custody are to be released, and all court proceedings are to be dropped.

It is reliably understood that the Gillan Commission will now cease to function, as both sides feel the new understanding eliminates the need of such an inquiry.

The highest praise is being accorded to the Jaipur Administration for this statesmanlike act, as no other policy than removing the ban on the Rao Raja was more tactful.

Nothing is yet known about the question of restoration of Rao Raja's rights.

ALLEGATIONS WITHDRAWN

A satisfactory ending to the Sikar affair is understood to have been achieved this morning as the result of the tendering of an unqualified apology by the Rao Raja of Sikar to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Intimation was received yesterday from Mr. Chudgar, the Rao Raja's Council, that the Rao Raja wished to come to Jaipur personally to present a petition to the Maharaja, asking for pardon. The permission sought for was granted, and the Rao Raja came this morning to Jaipur, and was received in audience by the Maharaja, to whom he submitted a petition stating that the Rao Raja unreservedly withdraws all allegations that he has made in the written statement to the Sikar Enquiry Commission, or otherwise against Jaipur Durbar, charging them, directly or indirectly, with selfish of usurping his constitutional rights by interfering in the internal administration of Sikar, expressing his sincere regret for having made them, offering his apologies to His Highness, and praying that His Highness may be graciously pleased to pardon him. —A.P.

The Rao Raja also assures His Highness that the mistakes made by him were not intentional and he undertakes to dismiss all persons in his service whom His Highness may consider undesirable, and agrees to delegate all his powers to the Senior Officer, whom His Highness may appoint, and not to interfere in the administration.

The Rao Raja further states that His Highness may make such arrangements for his son's education as are best calculated to advance his son's and Sikar's future interests.

It is understood that the Maharaja, while accepting the Rao Raja's apologies and granting him pardon has informed him that the question of his return to Jaipur State would be considered and orders communicated in due course.

The Rao Raja returned to Ajmer, where he has been residing for the past few months.

It is further understood that the Sikar-Enquiry Commission has adjourned its sittings in view of this development to some date in November, by which time it is hoped the question of its continuance or otherwise would be decided.—A.P.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA

Viceroy's Intervention To Be Sought

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Oct. 8

The Chabutra Satyagrah in Azad Chowk still continues The

(Continued on page 37 col. 2)

STOP PRESS

FIFTH ZONE OCCUPIED
REICHENBERG, Oct. 8.

German Army of occupation of the Fifth Sudeten Zone goose-stepped into Reichenberg to-day. Reuter.

Bose Had No Fever Yesterday

Doctors Prohibit Interview With President

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, was examined this morning by doctors, who found better to-day. The following bulletin has been issued by the doctors this morning after examination:—

"We have examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this morning. Last night his temperature went upto 102 degrees but this morning it has climbed down below normal. He is better to-day and has no fever. He had good sleep last night. He is, however, feeling somewhat weak and it is earnestly requested no efforts should be made to interview the Congress President until he makes progress."—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN ZANZIBAR

Indian Settlers Thank Congress For Timely Help

(From Our Correspondent)
ZANZIBAR, Oct. 8.

A mass meeting of Indians celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. A resolution was passed thanking the Indian National Congress, Imperial Citizenship Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Pandit Jawaharlal Sardar Vallabhbhai, Sjt. Subhas, Messrs. Huseinbhoy Lalji, Tayabali, Andrews and Sir Purshotamdas and other institutions, leaders, merchants, Congress volunteers and Sevikas.

The meeting also thanked the Indian Press and Indian Government, particularly Messrs. Menon, Bozman and the British Resident who all helped during the clove struggle and brought about the settlement.

Mr. Yusufali Karimjee Jivanjee presided over the meeting.

MAHATMA ACQUAINTED WITH FRONTIER PROBLEMS

His Advice Sought To Solve Problem Of Increase In Crime

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi was in a cheerful mood after evening prayers when a number of District Congress Committee officials and pressmen entered his room. Reclining on a pillow, Gandhiji listened to various viewpoints put before him regarding Frontier problems in general and alleged increase in crime in the province in particular. As, however, he is still maintaining silence he made no observations in reply.

Inviting his attention to the alleged increasing crime in the province, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee said that, according to latest figures available, 88 murders took place in August last, as against 17 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Gandhiji's good services were sought to solve this most difficult problem, which confronted the present Ministry—A. P

MAHATMA FOR UTMANZAI

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi and party

Continued on page 37, col. 1)

Uneasiness In Vatican Circles

Reaction To Italian Racial Measures

ROME Oct. 8.

The Fascist Council's racial measures have created uneasiness in the Vatican circle, especially in connection with the principle of the Church Marriage Ordinance but the hope is expressed that a legislative decree will remove all the grounds of anxiety.

It is noted however that if Italian law should refuse to recognise a Church marriage between an Italian and a Jew, celebrated according to Catholic rites after necessary dispensation granted by Church articles, conciliation and concordat would directly be challenged.

The general impression is that the anti-Semitic provisions are not very harsh. It is believed that a permit for an Italian wishing to marry a foreigner will not be arbitrarily withheld but it will not be granted to any officers of the armed forces or persons engaged in Government work.—Reuter

AMERICA'S PROTEST TO ROME

Don't Molest American Jews Living In Italy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The State Department announced that a note was sent to Italy asking that American Jews in Italy be allowed to continue their peaceful occupations and not be molested.

The note pointed out that the Italians in the United States are not hampered and enjoyed full protection.—Reuter.

STRONGER DEFENCE PROGRAMME

"Times" Comment

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The possibility of a stronger defence programme following reconstruction of the Government as the result of a vacancy in the Admiralty and the possible further changes are subject of editorial comment by the "Times" which states that nothing would do more to rebut all doubts expressed during the debate in Parliament than reconstruction of the Government which might indicate a more active and comprehensive conception of the policy of defence.

SAVING U. S. FROM FOREIGN SPIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The fact that the United States administration is preparing to tighten the means of frustrating the efforts of the foreign agents to obtain military and naval secrets from United States was revealed by President Roosevelt in a press conference to-day.

He added there was no idea of the Government establishing a huge anti-propaganda organisation but it was a definite Government responsibility to protect United States from foreign spies.—Reuter.

Palestine High Commissioner In London

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner of Palestine arrived in London.—Reuter.

Scindia Company Saved Indian Co-operative

Mr. Shinkar's Reply To Mr. Lowndes

Mr. K. M. Shinkar of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Training Company writes:—

With reference to the statement made by Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Chairman of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, that the Bombay Steam assisted the Indian Co-operative in securing "a definite share in the Konkan coast trade" and that the Bombay Steam were willing to extend its co-operation at the time of its financial crisis, but could not do so because the Scndia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, stepped in at that stage, I have to make it clear that not only is this not in consonance with facts, but it is positively misleading, if not mischievous.

I was looking after the affairs of the Indian Co-operative on behalf of its Managing Agents and both myself and my colleagues on Board made repeated requests to Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Scindia Company, to render financial help to this old Swadeshi Company, which served the Konkan trade for 28 years and thus save it from being wiped out of existence. It was in pursuance of this repeated request that Mr. Walchand recommended his Directors to give the Indian Co-operative the much-needed financial help and assist it in maintaining its position. It was after the decision of the Scindia Company to give the Indian Co-operative this financial help and save it from death that Mr. Lowndes sent for me and told me in effect "Sell one of your ships to me", "Get out of the Bombay-Panjim run", "Restrict yourself to the Jaigad Line" and then "I will consider the question of giving financial help to you." No self-respecting Company of the standing of the Indian Co-operative can even look at the humiliating offer of the Bombay Steam, which would have meant almost annihilation of the Company from the Konkan trade. One can only say to Mr. Lowndes "Save me from my friends".

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN KATHIAWAD

Enthusiastic welcome has been given to the enterprise of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" in despatching copies of the papers by air to Kathiawad every day. Owing to the recent stormy weather the air service to Kathiawar was suspended. From Monday onwards copies of the "Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" will be sent regularly every day to Kathiawad by aeroplane by arrangements with the Air Services of India, Limited.

SISTER SHIP TO "NORMANDIE"

Ship That Will Cross Atlantic In 4 Days Will Be Ready In 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The General Manager of the French Line here has announced that a sister ship to the "Normandie" will be built. The new liner which will be faster than the "Normandie" and capable of crossing the Atlantic in four days and it will cost 12 million sterling. A special garage aboard the ship will accommodate 100 cars. The vessel will be ready in 1942.—Reuter.

Extension Of Right Of Self-Determination

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

Germany is principally interested in Sudeten Germans, but would like to see the right of self-determination applied to every nationality living under foreign rule, declared a Wilhemstrasse spokesman. He added: "As regards Ruthenians we must leave it to them to decide whether they like to join Hungary or Poland. We are in no way concerned about the possibility of Hungary and Poland having a joint frontier.—Reuter's Special.

NO PAUSE OR HALT IN AIRCRAFT PLANS

Britain Invests Millions For Various Training Depots

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A new Million Sterling Air Craft Factory at Glouscester, a half million building for a similar factory at Stockport, Balloon Barrage and Training Depots for Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Plymouth, Southampton, Glasgow and Cardiff are among the new defence measures announced by Sir Kingsley Wood at Cambridge.

He added that production was being increased and buildings for plant extended throughout the Air Craft Industry.

He said that, during the crisis, 30,000 persons applied to join the Civil Air Guard, the lists being temporarily closed, owing to rush, but the Air Defence Plans must proceed without pause or halt.—Reuter.

"MERCURY" REACHES CAPE TOWN

CAPETOWN, Oct. 8.

The "Mercury" took off from Alexander Bay at 13/25 G.M.T., and is expected at Capetown at 18/00 G.M.T.—Reuter.

CAPETOWN.—"Mercury" arrived at 16/10 G.M.T.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated:—The "Mercury" flew over Walve's Bay at 4-30 a.m. on Saturday.

MORE TALKS ON PALESTINE SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is understood that further conversations concerning Palestine took place between Mr. Malcolm Macdonald and Sir Harold Macmichael, this morning, and continued this afternoon.

It is anticipated that Sir Harold Macmichael will return to Palestine in the middle of next week.

Talks also are proceeding between the Zionist leader, Dr. Weizmann, and the Iraqian Foreign Minister.—Reuter

HERR FUNK VISITING SOFIA

An Istanbul message says Herr Funk having concluded the agreement, is visiting Sofia on October 12 to continue the trade drive.

AMERICAN BOXER DISQUALIFIED

Sensation At Fight Between Shucco And Heuser

BERLIN Oct. 8.

Fight between the American Tony Shucco and the German cruiser weight champion Adolf Heuser ended sensationally in the third round when Shucco was disqualified.

His opponent's spine is believed to have been broken. After wild fighting Shucco appeared to push Heuser against the ropes. Heuser appeared to bend double backwards and fell forwards on the face. He was carried to the dressing room unconscious.—Reuter.

ZONE FOUR OCCUPIED

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The Supreme Command of the armed forces announces that troops under General Rundstedt completed to-day the occupation of Zone Four.—Reuter.

Industrial Loss To Czechoslovakia

The "Times" adds: It may be that the present review of our defences will lead to some reorganisation of departmental responsibilities that the post of the Minister of Co-ordination of Defence has gone about as far as its present powers permit and that a stronger organisation is now required to secure speed and volume of output. In that case, reconstruction of the Government would offer occasion for the necessary changes."

With regard to voluntary efforts, the "Times" suggests a questionnaire including a statement of forms of service available which might be addressed to heads of households.

The industrial loss to Czechoslovakia in the form of cession of parts of her territory is calculated in the current number of the economist which puts the minimum number of workers engaged in areas which will be ceded to Germany and Poland at 762,000 or 33.3 per cent. of the total employed in Czech industry.

The largest number is in the textile industry, namely, 190,000 or 52 per cent. of the total employed in that branch, while 68 per cent. of toy workers, 43 per cent. of mine workers and 79 per cent. of those employed in the musical instrument industry are employed in the areas to be taken over. Applied to the 1937 export table, percentages suggest that the total exports of almost twelve milliard crowns would be reduced by at least four milliards.—Reuter.

Flight Of Balloon Barrage Squadron

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Londoners to-morrow will have the first opportunity of seeing the Balloon Barrage Squadrons.

It is announced that the balloons of the London Balloon Barrage Squadrons of the auxiliary airforce will be flown from a number of sites in London to-morrow. Air pilots have been warned that the balloons may be flown upto any height.—Reuter.

"MICHOUMY" RAPS TENDON

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Cambridgeshire favourite, "Michoumy" has rapped a tendon, causing a slight filling. This prevented workout to-day, but the colt leaves for Newmarket on Monday. It is hoped that it will be fit to run in Wednesday's race.—Reuter's Special.

A Capetown message says that "Mercury" landed at the mouth of the Orange River at 07-25 a.m. (GMT) owing to shortage of fuel.

Sirovy Chalks Out Programme

German Drive Into Czech Rly. Line

PRAGUE, Oct. 7.

In the course of an important statement to the leaders of Coalition Parties the Premier, General Sirovy, declares that he has no intention of interfering with the internal politics but he will confine himself to frontier questions, Relations with the neighbouring countries and economic reconstruction.

The new Foreign Minister, M. Chvalkovski, arrived from Rome and is expected to leave for Berlin to-morrow to conduct direct negotiations regarding the final frontier line which as at present drawn cuts several towns and hamlets into half.

It is remarked here that the new line seems to be aimed at interfering as much as possible with Czechoslovakia's main railwayline giving the Germans a lever with which to force the Czechs into a railway agreement.

Plebiscite May Not Be Held

Czech quarters doubt whether after all there will be any plebiscite.

It is expected that arrangements will be made permitting a few Germans left outside the boundary to opt for transfer to the Reich while Czech nationals will be given facilities to remove into Czechoslovakia.

Negotiations with Hungarians will begin in the Danubian City of Komarom on Sunday evening and will probably follow a similar line. They may result in an important transfer of population estimated over 2,00,000 Czechs to Hungarian soil.—Reuter.

PRAGUE DECLARES AMNESTY

PRAGUE, Oct. 8.

The Cabinet has decided to proclaim amnesty for the Sudeten, Hungarian and Polish political prisoners.—Reuter

GERMANY DENIES RUMOURS

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The rumour abroad that military pressure is being brought to bear on the International Commission is described in political quarters as an attempt to poison the atmosphere.

The rumours that the frontiers of Czechoslovakia are being drawn by the military instead of the Commission are described as an insult to the powers represented on the Commission.—Reuter.

NAZIS GET MORE THAN MUNICH DEAL

PARIS, Oct. 7.

Newspaper reactions to the International Commission's delimitation of the fifth zone range from Supreme to deep indignation. All agree that Germany gets more than agreed upon at Munich.

The 'Petit Parisen' after declaring that the programme aims at complete economic and industrial disorganisation of Czechoslovakia says that Poland had several times been partitioned and will be partitioned again. She has expressed resentment to their best friends. The Franco-Polish alliance had received a blow, the measure of which has not been taken properly in Warsaw. It is held to mean a threat, which is ready to break.—Reuter.

Minority Claim In Czechoslovakia

British To Refuse Support Unless Based On Ethnological Grounds

LONDON: October 8.

It is learnt in authoritative quarters that the British Government's position with regard to the Polish claims for a common frontier with Hungary has been made clear at Warsaw and no minority claim in Czechoslovakia will receive the support of the British Government unless it can be based purely on ethnological grounds.

It is believed that particular emphasis was laid on the British undertaking as outlined by Lord Inskip to consider the guarantee of Czechoslovakia as being in force

Polish quarters stress upon the return of Ruthenia to Hungary as essential before the minorities question in Czechoslovakia can be solved and guarantees given for the new frontier.

It is added that Poland's claims have been fully satisfied by the return of Teschen and the promise of plebiscites, but Ruthenia is attached to Czechoslovakia for political reasons without economic, historial or ethnological justification, therefore, Poland is insisting to return to a common Polish-Hungarian frontier, as existed 900 years ago.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Lord Perth Discusses Question Of Ratification With Count Ciano

ROME Oct. 8.

Lord Perth in a threequarters of an hour conversation with Count Ciano to-day discussed the possibility of speeding up the ratification of the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

According to British circles here the ground now is thoroughly cleared for the eventual discussion of concrete proposals before the British Parliament meets again in November

It is understood that negotiations would aim at arranging a settlement in Spain contemporaneously with the recognition of Italian Empire. It is understood that during the recent conversations both sides showed a desire to remove the outstanding obstacles and the margin of difference between two viewpoints has sensibly narrowed.

The whole field of Anglo-Italian relations was carefully reviewed. The question will also presumably be considered by the Fascist Council tonight.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN ITALY

ROME Oct. 8.

The Fascist Grand Council has approved of a draft legislation creating a Chamber of Fascist and Corporations to take the place of the Chamber of Deputies at the end of the present session in March, and instituting reform in the National Council of Corporations, states a communique.

It adds: all legislative powers will henceforth be vested in the new Chamber together with the Senate which will remain unchanged. The new Chamber will include Signor Mussolini and all members of the Grand Council except the Senators and Academicians

Although it is understood that the international situation would be discussed, this is no, mentioned in the communique.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.

In the Canadian women's open golf championship semi-finals Miss Tierman beat Miss Anderson three and two. Mrs. Mulqueen beat Miss Walker one up.—Reuter.

NO TIME TO RELAX

Appeal To Go Ahead With Defence Plans

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Appealing on radio for thirty-five thousand men and women to join the London Auxiliary Fire Service and London Volunteer Ambulance Service, Mr. Herbert Morrison leader of the London County Council, said, "This is no time to relax efforts for air-raid precautions."

He added, "now that the immediate crisis is past, training of volunteers will be pushed forward with all possible speed, but do not wait until the clouds are lowering again."

REBELS IMPROVE SITUATION

Italian And German 'Planes Support Drive

BARCELONA: October 8.

Continued violent fighting on the Ebro front is reported in a Defence Ministry's communique, which admits that General Franco's forces, "supported by massed Italian and German planes" succeeded in slightly improving their lines. Government troops made a furious counter-attack.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

General Franco's Readiness

ST. JEAN DELUZ, Oct. 8.

General Franco has agreed to an imminent withdrawal of about 30 per cent volunteers fighting on the rebels' side representing a token withdrawal of about ten thousand men, states a Burgos message.—Reuter.

Rebels Drop Bread On Barcelona

HENDAYE, Oct. 8.

Two hundred and 50 tons of bread were dropped on Barcelona from rebels 'planes, states the rebel press.—Reuter.

Rebels Drop Cigarette Boxes

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Radio Saragossa announces that 3,45,000 packets of cigarettes have been dropped by rebel 'planes on the battle front, Madrid, Levant and the Pyrennes.—Reuter.

HIT AT CZECH ECONOMIC FUTURE

Injustice Of Delimitation Of Fifth Sudeten Area

PRAGUE, Oct. 7.

A delegation of Slovak leaders is arriving to-day from Zilina to present proposals of complete autonomy in internal affairs within Federated Czechoslovak State. Acceptance by the Czech Government is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Czechs and Slovaks will each have their own Diet. The seat of the new Slovak Government is uncertain. Bratislava is the natural capital but as the Germans have claimed one of its suburbs, it is presumed that another centre will be selected.

The Slovak proposals mean virtual fulfilment of the Pittsburg Pact.

The Czechoslovak public opinion is stunned by what it regards as the harshness of the terms of delimiting the fifth Sudeten area which the International Commission in Berlin have accepted. It appears that the Austrian Registers of 1910 have been taken as basis. Hence towns such as Polica, where it is stated there are not one per cent Germans will pass into German hands. Altogether over 800,000 Czechs will pass under German rule but they will have the option of leaving their homes in six months. It is stated that the Reich will take over all the principal communications between Bohemia and Moravia, thus it is alleged, compromising Czechoslovakia's economic future.—Reuter.

More Funds For Czech Refugees

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Big response has already been made to the appeal of the Lord Mayor of London for Czech refugees. Large numbers of letters containing donations are arriving at the Mansion House. The Corporation of Londn has voted 2.000 guineas from this City's cash. Lord MacGowan on behalf of the Imperial Chemical Industries has given £1,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury and has promised support for the fund.—Reuter.

Berlin Press On Czech Boundaries

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Newspapers devote long articles on the new boundaries of Bohemia and Moravia.

'Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung' declares that the decision is particularly a valuable proof of a possibility of a peaceful decision even under complicated circumstances.—Reuter

Occupation Work Advance

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

The Supreme Command of the Army announces that troops under Gen. Von Runstedt, who continued to advance this morning, will completely occupy zone four in the course of the day.—Reuter.

DANISH WOMEN SET UP SWIMMING RECORD

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

The Danish women's team has established a world record for swimming by a team of four by doing the 100 metres free style in four minutes 27.9 seconds beating the previous record of four minutes 29.7 seconds established by the same team.—Reuter.

Need For History Written By Indians

Bhandarkar Repudiates Charge That People Of This Country Have No Historical Sense

TRIBUTE TO MADRAS UNIVERSITY

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8.

The Indian History Congress opened here this afternoon in the University Senate Hall amidst great enthusiasm. Nearly two hundred delegates from all over India attended the Congress.

At the outset Sir Digby Drake Rockmann, Chairman of the U. P. Public Service Commission and Chairman of the reception committee welcomed the delegates.

MESSAGES AND GREETINGS

Messages of goodwill were received from the Viceroy and the U. P. and Punjab Governors. The Viceroy's Private Secretary says: "The Viceroy wishes the Congress every success. He feels sure that their labours will contribute to the advancement of science and history in India.

The U. P. Governor in the course of his message says that he "hopes the work now in progress at Kusambi (near Allahabad) will add substantially to the knowledge of history in this region and the great Kingdom of Kosala." He feels sure that the work of this conference "will provide valuable stimulus for the future growth of an authoritative, independent and comprehensive learning on every aspect of Indian history."

The Punjab Governor says: "Indian history affords one of the most fruitful fields of research and I Trust that the collaboration of historical scholars will lead to positive increase in human knowledge and enhancement of India's reputation in the world of letters and learning."

Welcome Speech

In the course of his welcome address Sir Digby Drakeb Rockmann hoped that an attempt should be made on this occasion to devise means for uniting the scattered forces working all over India and for forming a representative association for study and for students of history. It was also proposed to discuss problems relating to the conditions of work and facilities for historical research.

Referring to Europeans, Sir D. Drakeb Rockmann said that the number of Europeans who made a contribution to the subject of history could be counted almost on the fingers of one hand, though there were still some in England. He hoped that some at least of the younger generation will turn again to these pursuits without a study of which the peoples of land of their adoption could not be fully understood.

Proceeding Sir D. Drakeb Rockmann said that these conferences were common ground on which persons of all castes and creeds and nationalities could meet for the advancement of learning and for the encouragement of the spirit of research.

Inaugural Dress

The Maharaja of Benares then delivered his inaugural address during the course of which he said that India produced some eminent historians who dealt with the various periods which were quite obscure. Leaving alone the ancient and medieval periods and coming to modern times "do we really know enough, for instance, about the history of the country during the eighteenth century when the Moghal Empire was breaking up and when, besides the struggle for supremacy between different European Powers, bold adventurers and soldiers of fortune came to the front and, had their day?" Of late archaeology had made great strides and laid bare to some extent the story of the buried past.

His Highness referred to other valuable historical materials and pleaded for deep and critical study of Indian history at the present time.

Presidential Address

Dr. R. R. Bhandarkar, President of the Congress, then read his presidential address which was listened to with rapt attention and was punctuated with applause. In the course of his speech Dr. Bhandarkar said:—

More than fifty years ago the history of Ancient India was practically a blank. Even the dry bones of this history could not be traced. And our friends in the opposite camp often quoted against us the carping criticism of Alberuni, the contemporary and protege of Mahmud of Ghazna "Unfortunately," says this Arab Sanskritist and scholar in one place, "the Hindus do not pay much attention to the historical order of things, they are very careless in relating the chronological succession of their kings, and when they are pressed for information and are at a loss, not knowing what to say, they invariably take to tale-telling. Perhaps these remarks of Alberuni had some justification when he was in India and when the culture and civilisation of this country were almost at their lowest ebb. But to say or to imply that prior to the mediaeval period the Indians never had any historic sense whatsoever is the height of absurdity, opposed to all fact.

In ancient times both Itihasa and Purana denoted history. How the two were differentiated exactly one from the other we do not know. Certain it is that both Itihasa and Purana are mentioned together in passages from the Vedic literature, sometimes in two separate words and sometimes in one compound word, but almost always associated with Gathas, Narasamsis, Vidyas, Vakovakyas and even Upanishads which were all subjects of serious study at that ancient period. In the later part of this period, the importance of Itihasa preponderated over that of Purana. We thus find emerging a school of Aitihasikas or Historians who are placed on the same footing as the Nairuktas or Etymologists, the Vaivakaranas or Grammarians and even the Parivrajakas or Wanderers, as anybody who has studied Yaska's Nirukta knows.

According to Kautalya, the most important components of history are Dharmasastra or Law and Arthasastra or Political Science. Law, Political science, or both are so frequently associated with History in the curriculum of modern Universities that we are surprised that Kautalya should have made these subjects an integral part of a course of study prescribed for a student-prince. If there is any kind of patriotic bias in this interpretation of Kautalya's view, let some critical scholar come forward and point out to us what Kautalya meant when he insisted upon the study of Dharma and Arthasastra for a critical and thorough mastery of History. Common-sense also tells us that this curriculum for history laid down for the prince is just what is required to make him an intelligent and efficient ruler. He cannot possibly do without Dharma or Arthasastra

When such was the high conception of History in the third century B. C., all the studies ancillary to it must have always been kept alive and developed, as we can easily infer from a critical examination of epigraphic and other records. We have thus pedigrees and successions which have evidently been a national characteristic for many centuries. The pattavalis or successions of pontiffs are too well-known among the Jainas to require any mention. As regards the Vamsavalis, we trace a clear and distinct use of them in the records of the Eastern Gangas of Kalinga, which give details about these kings from about A. D. 890, and two of which give even coronation dates for two of these rulers. The same is the case with the grants of the Eastern Chalukyas, the introductory passages of which name the successive kings, beginning with the founder of the line who reigned three centuries prior and putting forward the length of the reign of each of them. Vamsavalis were thus current at all times from one end of the country to the other. But there must have been more ample materials in Ancient India than these pedigrees and succession lists.

It is not true that no history at the utilisation of dynastic archives all is known to us based upon and chronicles. There is hardly anybody in this august Hall of learning who has not heard of Kalhna and his Rajatarangini, just recently but critically translated by Mr. R. S. Pandit so as to suit the modern age where new facts have become available and old facts interpreted anew. It is true that this is a chronicle for Kashmir only, not for India as a whole. Nevertheless, it is a history in the true sense of the term. Now just consider what Kalhana says about the previous works that he consulted on the subject. "Eleven works of former scholars", says he, "containing the chronicles of the kings have I scrutinised as well as views of the sage Nila." But he never treats them as "apta-vakya," but brings his critical faculty to bear upon them. Thus about Suvrata he says that though his abridgment of the royal chronicles of Kashmir has obtained celebrity, his exposition of the subject-matter has been impaired through the fault of pedantry. Similar remarks he passes about the works of his predecessors. Above all, "by the examination of the charters of the former kings", continues Kalhana, relating to the consecration of temples, the laudatory tablets and (the colophons) of works, all depression of spirit arising from errors has been set at rest." Kalhana thus utilised not only the chronicles but also copper-plates and inscriptions like a modern archaeologist in the reconstruction of the history of Kashmir. We thus see much to our chagrin that the reconstruction of the history of Ancient India began, not with R. G. Bhandarkar and J. F. Fleet in the nineteenth century, but with the Kashmiri Pandit, Kalhana, in the twelwfth.

It will thus be seen that the historic sense had always been germane to the Indian mind. And if it did not manifest itself at any particular period by all sections of the people, it was not on account of the extinction of that faculty in them. It always remained dormant in them and exhibited itself when there was a suitable opportunity. The case is not unlike the womanhood in India.

There was a time when the Madras Presidency used to be called the benighted Presidency of India. But thanks to Prof. Nilkanta Sastri, a School of History has been consolidated in the Madras University which it is well-nigh impossible for any Indian University to surpass. There is hardly any period of Indian History where valuable research work has not been done here. And, to crown the whole, it has the unique feature of Sarasvati incarnating herself as Minakshi but becoming a worthy disciple of Nilakantha. Thus we have now before us a band of such enthusiastic, painstaking and critical workers in the field of History that the question arises: Why the Indian scholars themselves should not now write a history of their own country. At the beginning of this address I have referred to the idea of the unity of history which has now passed into a commonplace. We cannot understand the present without the help of the past. And if we cannot separate the past from the present, how can we exclude the future from the contemplation of the historian?

It is absolutely necessary that we should bring our own history mainly written by the Indians so as clearly to keep this end in view, namely, the unfolding of our physical, intellectual and spiritual ancestry. That we are not incapable of discharging such a task may be seen from the fact that not long ago the Ramkrishna Mission published "The Cultural Heritage of India" in three volumes comprising articles of a century of scholar celebrities of India and running into nearly two millenium pages.

RIOTS BREAK OUT AGAIN IN MANDALAY

MANDALAY, Oct. 8.

Fresh disturbances occurred last night, resulting in two Muslims being killed, and six Muslims and four Burmans being injured.

It is reported that the first incident occurred when a party of Burmans attacked two Muslims 'Khalasis' (crew), while the second took place near the Government Marine Transport office. Several Muslim 'Khalasis' were attacked by Burmans who also sustained injuries.

Some damage to a number of Government launches was caused by the disturbances.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 15, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 14, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 4, 1308
Hightide: 11-35
Lowtide: 5-27 17-45
Sunrise: 6h 31m
Sunset: 6h 22m

BALKAN-JI-BARI

An urgent meeting of all workers and well-wishers of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 'Gulistan', 7th Road, Khar.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The Managing Committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of Maratha High School, Opera House.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The fourth annual general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. sharp, at K. V. E. N. School premises, Fort, Bombay. Mr. S. N. Shetti, will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The adjourned half-yearly general body meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NURIE TO OPEN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Poona for Masur on October 9 to open the Industrial Exhibition there and return to Poona the same day

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Following is the second list of Congress candidates approved by the Maharashtra Board:

(1) Sjt. Baloo Babaji Palwankar.
(2) Sjt. Gopalrao Shripat Bhoite.
(3) Sjt Ignatius Fonseca

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Abdus Sattar Gandhi, B.A., will propose: 'Poetry is the creation of idle brains'; Mr. A. R. Saeed will oppose.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate on Sunday at 10 a.m. when Mr. R. S. Dongre will move that "The Munich Pact is a forerunner of world war and not of world peace", and Mr. Mankar will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOP IN MATUNGA

On refusal of Tailors to submit to the new condition of payment of rent on sewing machines, the proprietors of Shrinivas Cloth Stores, Matunga, announced a lock-out of their workshop since Friday

In protest, the Tailors held a meeting and decided in favour picketing. The strikers have been picketing the shop from Saturday morning.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Bandra Municipal Congress Election Committee, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mursalwada grounds, near the Bus Stand, Koli Kalyan, when Syts. J. K. Mehta, Pandurang Patil, Albert D'Souza and others will speak on the coming Bandra Municipal Election and Voters' duty.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God, in Nature and in Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the hall of the Society. Mr. Salim Visram will propose; "School-life is better than College-life". Mr. V. A. Lalani will lead the opposition. Mr. Akbar H. Merchant will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Ebb Tide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rex Story and His Hollywood Revue". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"A Letter of Introduction". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond in Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Mysterious Pilot". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee today at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Algiers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Sheik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand." Daily at 5, 7-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-
REGAL—"Breaking the Ice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at usual time.
WELLINGTON—"Rosalie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

C. K. P. SAMAJ CREDIT SOCIETY

The adjourned general meeting of the above Society will be held at Middle School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday).

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on 'Jnaneshwari' at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

Bombay Social Hygiene Council have arranged to give a Cinema Show viz. "Curse of Ignorance" and a lecture on 'Social Hygiene,' free of charge, at the premises of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4. All are invited to attend to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. (S.T.).

DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dadyseth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Framroze Sorabji Chinivalla, Opthalmic Surgeon, will give fifth discourse *on the series on "Cosmogenesis the division of Souls in the Nisti."* All Parsis *are cordially invited to attend.*

A GOAN NATIONALIST

The Late Mr. Roque Correia Affonso

"THE GOAN WORLD," the well-known journal of the Indo-Portuguese community in this city, devotes its entire September issue to the memory of the late Roque Correia Afonso, father of Prof. F. Correia-Affonso of Ismail College, Andheri.

The Number, which is excellently got up, contains some very interesting articles contributed mostly by persons that had direct or indirect connections with the lamented patriot. Roque Correia Affonso lived in Goa at a time when perhaps democratic ideals were yet in their infant stage and it was he that fought tooth and nail for their observance, and thereby opposed a strong Government who ultimately dealt with him as with an outlaw. Mr. Affonso together with his band of supporters found his way to Bombay after undergoing many vicissitudes en route. When the Goa Government applied for their extradition Correia Affonso distinguished himself by making a brilliant display of his legal talents. In recalling the incident one of the writers (Mr. P. V. de Sousa) states:

"The case was being argued before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Court Room was packed and a tense feeling of anxiety prevailed all over. Young Mr. Little, of the firm of Government solicitors, represented the Portuguese Government, and the late Mr. Luis de Souza (the first Goan B.A., L.L.B.) instructed by Correia Affonso represented the leaders. Both Mr. Little and Mr. Affonso, in age, manner and general appearance bore a striking likeness to each other rather pleasing to the eye. Mr. Little argued with winsome charm putting the rotten case as strongly as he could. Mr. Affonso simply tore the charges into shreds, and turned every point raised into ridicule. Mr. Little in a good humoured speech told the magistrate that his trouble was that the Goa authorities did not appear to make much of a difference between framing charges and sustaining them by evidence."

The number is an altogether interesting volume containing as it does some very useful data of historical importance. Amongst the contributors to the number are Prof. M. F. Colaco, M.A., LL.B., Prof. Armando Menezes, M.A., Prof. Correira-Fernandes, M.A., Prof. C. D. Pinto, M.A., LL.B., Dr. W. F. Paes, Dr. Antonio Maria da Cunha, Prof. Ramachandra X. Naique, Dr. J. Benedito Gomes and Mr. Minocher P. M. Dadisethna.

Bearish Cotton Bureau Report

CROP OF 12,212,000 BALES IN U. S. A.

Markets Give Way

BOMBAY, October 8.

WASHINGTON GAVE THE COTTON MARKETS A LITTLE SURPRISE WHEN IT ISSUED THE CROP FORECAST OF 12,212,000 BALES. PRIVATE ESTIMATES RANGED FROM 113 LACS TO 120 LACS BALES BUT A CROP AROUND THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE WAS LOOKED FOR BUT AN INCREASE OF 3,87,000 BALES EXCEEDED GENERAL EXPECTATION.

THE REPORT WAS CONSIDERED BEARISH AND PRICES EASED OFF. NEW YORK COTTON MARKET LOST 10 POINTS, LIVERPOOL 7 POINTS AND ON THE LOCAL MARKET PRICES GAVE WAY BY NEARLY RS. 3 PER CANDY.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT.

The report on the American Cotton crop issued to-day by the Washington Department of Agriculture shows that the average condition on October 1 was 66 per cent. against 65 a month ago, and 79 per cent. a year ago. The average yield per acre is estimated at 221.1 lbs. against 214.1 lb. in the last report, and a final estimate of 266.9 lb. for the crop grown in 19 37. The indicated production is 12,212,000 bales which compares with 11,825,000 bales estimated a month ago and actual crop of 18,946,000 bales in 1937.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT

The Census Bureau report states that upto the close of business on Sept. 30, a *total of 65,78,000 bales* of this years crop had been ginned. This compares with *82,59,000* bales for the same period last year.

According to the Commodity Credit Corporation 484.418 Cotton bales have been pledged under the loan upto 6th October.

MARKETS GIVE WAY

Following the circulation of the larger crop estimate, the New York Cotton market which ruled quiet with December position remaining unchanged at 8.29 reopened with 5 points down at 8.24. The market eventually finished at a loss of 10 points at 3.19 for the December position.

On the Liverpool Cotton market *prices for January contract after remaining steady at 4.78 during the early stage closed at 4.70—7.*

Trading on the local cotton market was on the whole quiet with prices remaining steady before the receipt of the crop estimate. Prices for Broach A.M. which had been taken upto Rs. 157-4 during the night session owing to expectation of a small estimate had to be marked down to Rs. 154-8 at the re-opening of the market owing to the receipt of the bearish report. The market eased off further owing to lower New York advices and finally closed at Rs. 154-4 at 11 p.m.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S TOUR

Mrs. Hansa Mehta is going to visit on 9th October 1938, Dohad and Jhalod. There she will visit the schools and ashram of Bhil Seva Mandal and will give lecture in Taluka Committee's meeting.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXTRA——
The Latest MARCH of TIME
O N
"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA"

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WELCOME return VISIT OF
REX STORY
AND HIS NON-STOP
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
Girls! Songs! Dances! Comedy!
Book Now. Popular Prices.

TO-NIGHT
5th WEEK

....POORNIMA IS A FILMATISE EXPRESSION of our NATIONAL ART. It is also a DRAMATISED REFLEX of our CULTURE.

—Says 'FREE PRESS."

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STORMS
PUBLIC
FAVOUR

PRAKASH
ART SOCIAL

AT
KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
SAT., SUN. & HOL.: MATINEE:
2-30 P M.

"POORNIMA" Song-Hits on H.M.V.

THE HEART
OF AN
INNOCENT
BEAUTY .....

.....CRACKED by DECEIT:
MADE WHOLE by LOVE!

"Vasanti"

Starring:
THE LOVELY
NASEEM
A MINERVA FILM

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.

MINERVA

THE BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.

Social TAMIL Drama:—

"THE ORPHAN GIRL"

.....The Story of a Man who thought he was GOD!

"EBB TIDE"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE with
OSCAR HOMOLKA
FRANCES FARMER
RAY MILLAND
The First South Seas Picture
in COLOR.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Oct. 8.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Since 1st June.	Difference to normal.
Agra	94	70	—	17.1	—6.9
Amraoti	80	74	T	40.2	+11.5
Akola	88	73	0.3	40.3	+12.8
Ahmedabad	102	—	—	19.4	—8.2
Ajmer	90	69	—	8.6	—9.8
Ahmednagar	78	68	0.5	35.3	+16.8
Ambala	96	68	—	20.0	—3.6
Allahabad	94	77	—	49.0	+13.9
Benares	94	75	—	34.7	—1.7
Bareilly	96	72	—	33.6	—5.3
BOMBAY	81	77	—	89.6	+21.8
Bangalore	80	63	0.2	27.4	+5.7
Bhopal	87	70	—	48.4	—
Baroda	91	75	—	34.5	—
Belgaum	78	68	0.2	36.0	—4.5
Bahawalpore	85	65	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	81	68	0.4	27.5	+11.8
Bellary	87	72	0.1	21.3	+8.8
Bhavnagar	96	73	—	20.2	+0.4
Chittagong	92	78	0.1	87.9	+11.4
Calcutta	94	77	0.9	28.4	—20.0
Cuttack	91	76	0.1	37.8	—8.5
Cawnpore	87	77	T	48.1	+15.3
Calicut	85	75	T	113.3	+23.3
Colombo	86	75	T	17.5	—5.8
Cheerapunji	80	69	—	457.6	+137.2
Cocanada	88	80	—	41.0	+18.0
Cochin	84	76	0.9	67.0	—8.6
Dehra Dun	84	64	—	77.7	+4.2
Delhi	95	72	—	9.3	—13.6
Dehrad I. Khan	96	64	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	71	58	—	11.2	+1.7
Desa	101	71	—	19.5	—4.0
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.4	—8.9
Fort Sandeman	83	53	—	3.8	—1.6
Gorakhpur	96	77	—	55.3	+10.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	72	—	24.4	—0.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	74	—	2.6	—2.4
Indore	88	71	—	46.2	+15.5
Jhansi	89	74	—	34.7	+1.2
Jubbulpore	87	72	2.6	58.1	+8.0
Jacobabad	101	66	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	92	72	—	12.0	—9.8
Jarwar	85	77	—	104.5	+2.2
Karachi	88	73	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	69	62	—	124.3	+18.2
Khandwa	91	72	T	31.5	+4.4
Lucknow	91	75	—	54.9	+20.4
Ludhiana	97	62	—	8.5	—13.6
Lahore	95	62	—	7.6	—7.4
Lyallpur	95	66	—	7.1	—4.0
Multan	98	67	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	82	65	—	15.2	—0.7
Madras	94	80	—	14.6	—2 9
Marmagoa	83	77	—	85.2	—
Malegaon	87	71	—	26.9	+7.7
Mussoorie	73	54	—	55.5	—15.3
Mahableshwar	64	59	0.9	287.3	+30.4
Murree	70	52	—	42.0	+5.2
Mount Abu	70	67	0.2	75.4	+4.0
Masulipatam	89	78	—	23.1	—2.1
Mandalay	89	74	0.1	15.7	—3.6
Mangalore	85	78	—	121.7	+13.2
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—10.7
Mercara	62	51	T	25.3	—0.6
Nagpur	85	73	0.3	53.5	+10.4
Ootacamund	60	48	—	25.5	—3.9
Patna	94	79	—	54.5	—11.7
Peshawar	89	64	—	3.5	—1.2
Poona	76	69	0.1	35.1	+13.4
Pachmarhi	84	69	—	38.3	—19.7
Port Blair	85	74	0.9	90.7	+19.9
Quetta	75	32	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	80	69	—	41.0	—6.5
Rawalpindi	91	56	—	33.5	+10.9
Rangoon	85	75	0.3	77.9	+0.8
Ratnagiri	83	75	0,1	134.9	+39.7
Rajkot	85	79	—	9.2	—3.3
Sialkot	95	60	—	27.9	+5.1
Srinagar	68	44	—	7.8	—0.4
Sholapur	77	69	1.1	40.3	+17.9
Shillong	77	60	—	68.1	+10.1
Simla	66	57	0.1	41.1	—7.1
Surat	86	76	—	42.9	+3.7
Salem	88	73	—	5.9	—1.0
Trichinopoly	96	77	—	12.8	0.6
Trivandrum	84	76	0.1	31.3	+0.7
Vizagapatam	87	28	—	34.8	+12.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Cyclonic Storm In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, Oct. 8.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal centred this morning about two hundred miles south of Calcutta, and it may become severe. Rainfall has been fairly widespread over the belt of the Central Provinces to Bombay, Deccan, local Orissa and Malabar. A few falls are reported in Bengal, Konkan, Mysore, Western Himalayas and neighbourhood. Temperatures are above normal in Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Jubbulpore and Chanda three inches each, Chandbali two, Port Blair, Calcutta, Sholapur, Parbhani, Cochin and Mahableshwar one inch each, Saugor Island three-quarters, Ahmednagar, Miraj and Bijapur half an inch each.

Forecast until evening of ninth. Rainfall will be fairly widespread round head Bay, the North Deccan, Central Provinces local West Coast. A few falls are expected in Mysore and South-East of Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Locally heavy rain is likely in and around Orissa during next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.9 degrees 7.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.6 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 71 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 15.17 inches

Total rainfall uring the year 90.88 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-10-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

Three earthquake shocks, two of slight intensity and the third of moderate intensity about 1650 miles away and apparently having the same origin near latitude 8deg. North and longitude 95 deg. East to the east of the Nicobar Islands, were recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11 hrs. 47 mts., 16 hrs. 29 mts. and 21 hrs. 59 mts. I.S.T. respectively on Friday, the 7th October 1938.

SANDUR FORGES AHEAD

A Popular Constitution

(From A Special Correspondent.)
SANDUR.

The young Raja of Sandur has just announced the appointment of a Committee to draw a popular constitution for Sandur.

Sandur is a small State in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency and is being governed by a Maharatta prince owing his decent to the distinguished house of Shivaji.

In the course of a speech announcing his intentions, His Highness said at the recent Darbar: "This is a time for circumspection and calm reflection the rights and priviliges of every self-governing autonomous unit are preserved and guaranteed instead of blindly copying doctrines which are not endemic to this soil. Every political doctrine has developed in the manner best suited to the history and traditions of a State, and the stage of the development of its people, and it serves no useful purpose to graft foreign models on local political institutions which are best suited to our conditions. We do realise that we are first Indians and as such bound, by ties of fraternal sympathy with our neighbours of British India in their legitimate political aspirations".

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

REAL LAWNS AND FLOWER BEDS ARE INSTANTLY AVAILABLE FOR GARDEN SCENES. THE PLANTS ARE GROWN ON PORTABLE "FLATS"
A RUBBER STAMP IS USED TO GET A PERFECT IMPRINT OF LIPSTICK ON AN ACTOR'S FACE.
CHARLES BRUNO 8/16

MICKEY ROONEY WAS REQUIRED TO SPEND HIS WEEK-ENDS AT THE HOLLYWOOD RACE TRACK RIDING THE THOROUGHBREDS WITH THE STABLEBOYS TO PREPARE FOR HIS ROLE IN "STABLEMATES".

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"Peasants Are Mainstay Of Congress"

Tenancy Bill Is In Tillers' Best Interests

KHER'S ASSURANCES TO VILLAGE PROCESSIONISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 8.

About 1,500 Kisans hailing from nine different Talukas of Poona District and from villages more than 80 miles away from Poona, marched in a procession to the Council Hall, this morning, with a view to represent to the Congress Government, the necessity of radical reform of the Tenancy Bill, if it was to be of any benefit to the peasants of the Province.

Since early hours of the morning, these peasants who trekked miles, began assembling at the Reay Market in the City, from where the "march" commenced. Rao Saheb Patwardhan who had specially come over from Ahmednagar, Mr. S. M Joshi who was mainly responsible for the District Committee deciding upon this march, and Messrs. S. P. Limaye and V. M. Bhuskute lead the procession. The peasants carried ears of corn which had sprouted due to the heavy rain. There was a band at the head of the procession, and a huge Tri-Coloured Flag was carried in the van of the procession. Most of the peasants also carried Tri-Coloured Flags. They were raising shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Reform the Tenancy Bill," "Down with the Federation," "Don't Help Recruiting"

MEET US

As they neared the Council Hall, the procession was diverted from the main road to the vacant place near the Poona Club grounds by the lathi police who numbered about a hundred. As they neared the Council Hall, shouts of 'Balasaheb Bhet Dhia", in Marathi, meaning "Balasaheb meet us", were raised.

They also shouted at the top of their voice, "Remove lathi police", which had prevented them from proceeding further. In spite of all this shouting, the Assembly carried on its deliberations unperturbed, though many members of the House had left to witness the demonstration.

On the leaders of the procession approaching the Revenue Minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai agreed to meet the processionists. He met them and spoke a few words to the effect that he had come there to meet people who were responsible for the Congress Ministers being in power. Having sent them to conduct the Government the peasants ought not to have come in a procession like this. How could they carry on, if, now and then, their electors marched on to them? They were fully aware of the needs of the peasants, and the Congress Ministry was trying to do all it could. If they had any grievance or suggestions to make, they could send some of their selected representatives to place their view-points before the Minister.

DID NOT DISPERSE

Despite the Revenue Minister's address the processionists did not disperse, as they wished to hear the Premier the Hon'ble Mr. Kher who could not meet them, being busy with piloting the Trade Disputes Bill, inside the Assembly Hall. The Revenue Minister Mr. Morarji Desai then told them to move towards his bungalow where he promised to address them. The Revenue Minister Mr. Desai, then, asked the Inspector-in-charge of the police bundobast to allow the procession to move towards his bungalow by the Council Hall Road. The procession accordingly moved towards Mr. Morarji's bungalow at 2, Queen's Gardens. After the Assembly rose at 11-30, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai met the processionists who had squatted in the open lawn of the compound.

PREMIER ADDRESSES

Mr. S. M. Joshi, addressing the gathering, read out the resolution of the District Congress Committee, outlinging all the reforms that were necessary in the Tenancy Bill, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, had, by this time, walked into the gathering, and sat in the remotest corner of the gathering. He was then requested to address those present, which he did. He said that the Congress Ministry had designed the present Tenancy Bill after due consideration for the peasants who were the tillers of the soil, and who were entitled to their due return to hold their body and soul together. He was extremely happy to have met his brethren who were the mainstay of the Congress, and were responsible for giving them the opportunity to serve them.

Amidst enthusiastic scenes, the processionists dispersed.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 15th OCTOBER

ASHA

India's first AERONAUTICAL PICTURE

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(New Theatres') "President" Fame with

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DEV BALA, KAPOOR
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A picture once seen will never be forgotten.

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Released through RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO., Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

Rajkot Meeting Continues To Be In Session For 24 Hours

Audience Of 17,000 Including 2,000 Women Squat On Chabutra While Police Cordon Is Kept Up Unbroken

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Oct. 8.

From yesterday night upto the time of wiring the police cordon round the Chabutra in Azad Chowk continued. The public meeting, therefore, also continued for the whole day and the night. There were about seventeen thousand people, including two thousand women present.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Patwari, ex-Dewan of many States, made a statement at the public meeting that the present policy of the State is responsible for the present movement and so I support the movement and compliment the public for their adherence to the non-violent method. I hope that when the fight ends, Dewan Cadell will have to satisfy the people.

The Sar Mukhtyar took his seat to-day night after 24 hours. Master Vrajlal Chhaganlal Joshi has been served with a notice not to take part in the movement. Mr. Shivlal Kacha was arrested for breaking the notice served on him to-day. Mr. Kalidas Motichand Parekh, President of the Dhara Sudharna Committee, visited Dewan Cadell and told him that repressive measures could not crush the movement.

Mr. Popatlal and the President of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, also visited Mr Cadell and postponed the extra-ordinary session of the Sabha which was to be held on 8th October because Mr Becharvala is in jail. The Cinemawala has declared that the cinema will be shown for one month

To-day Jamnagar observed hartal because Limba Patel is alleged to have killed one cow.

HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES

TOKIO, Oct. 3.

The number of dead left by the Chinese troops in Central China totalled 68,737 between 20/8 and 3/10, according to a communique issued by the Japanese army headquarters, in addition to over 2,000 prisoners taken. Japanese booty included 3,675 rifles, 292 light machineguns, 204 heavy machineguns and 119 cannon. Japanese casualties totalled 11,750. —Reuter.

ANDHRA STANDS TEST OF SEPARATE PROVINCE

Radhakrishnan Suggests Madras As Telegu Capital

SAYS FREE INDIA WILL BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

"A strong self-governing India will be of the greatest advantage to the peace of the world. If the sensitive opinion of this country is to be drawn into a firm allegiance to the ideals of the British Commonwealth, they must become flesh. When India asks for self-government which is her natural right, she is demanding that Britain should give a most practical and concrete expression to those ideals. If excuses are invited for postponing the just solution of the Indian problem, critics will not be wanting who will declare that the British Commonwealth is still aggressively imperialist in character, and its desire for peace is not due to the growth of moral sense or love of democracy but to the development of military aviation and the disappearance of its long treasured insularity. In the interests of India, Britain and the world it is necessary to end the tangle and set up a free India", said Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding over the 20th Andhra Mahasabha to-day.

WAR ON FEDERATION

If the Indian National Congress protests against the present form of federal constitution, it is not protesting against the idea of federation. The problems of India, military, economic and financial relate to the whole country, and in regard to them no distinction can be made between States and Provinces. A federal constitution is inevitable. But the proposed federation is unacceptable to advanced political opinion on account of its obvious defects, viz., that it brings together autocratic and democratic elements into an incongruous framework, that it does not give any responsibility at the centre, that the safeguards take away the substance of freedom. I hope most sincerely that the British statesmen are aware that these misgivings are legitimate and that it is essential to establish full responsible government in the country at the earliest opportunity. To be wise in time is the highest wisdom.

"I must, however, warn those who are for the introduction of rigid doctrines from outside into our country. The National Congress which is pledged to non-violence cannot support usurpation, much less humiliation and insult. It cannot believe that class war is inevitable, for there is nothing inevitable in social phenomena. We cannot build a democratic State on the foundation of force. If once we develop a tradition of violence, it will become difficult to abandon it. If forcible expropriation is adopted as in Russia, contemporary history tells us that there will be either a Fascist or Nazi dictatorship of civil war as in Spain. Violence for its effect counter-violence and produces an atmosphere of suspicion, resentment and hatred. There are some, I am sorry to say, who believe, that while India is their mother-country, Russia is their father-country. Recent events show that even in Russia there have been great departures from the pure gospel of Communism. The methods of violence, class hatred and irreligion adopted there have made Russia an outcast among the nations of the world. I do not want to be misunderstood. I am all for an equalitarian society and I believe that it is not only not inconsistent with but is actually demanded by the highest religion. All attempts at establishing a social democracy, a more equal distribution of wealth and opportunity, are a genuine manifestation of the religious spirit.

As regards Indian States, Sir S. Radhakrishnan said: It is essential that Indian States should grant the basic liberties to their subjects and establish representative institutions. In their present form they are archaic survivals of an extinct feudal age, and if they do not reckon with the rising tide of democracy and make suitable adjustments, their chances of survival are not bright.

ANDHRA SEPARATION

I am aware of the qualities of mind and spirit that are characteristic of the Andhra people. Relatively speaking, their freedom from prejudice, their spirit of sacrifice, their enthusiasm for social service and their intense patriotism are remarkable.. If there is an agitation to-day for the formation of a separate Andhra Province, it is due largely to the intense desire to develop the cultural and artistic distinctiveness of the Andhra people.

The movement is not to be regarded as inconsistent with Indian Nationalism any more than the freedom of India movement is to be regarded as inconsistent with the interests of the humanity. It is not motived by any antipathy or ill-will to our Tamil neighbours. For centuries past Andhras have lived in the Tamil land, and Dravids have settled in the Telugu country, and perfect understanding and fellowship have governed their mutual relations. Any sense of irritation which may now and then be discerned is due to the unfortunate scramble for posts, and I am persuaded that with the formation of a separate Province, it will disappear altogether and the two communities will live in fraternity and friendship.

The claim of the Andhras stands very good. There the use of a common speech is a strong and natural basis. As regards other tests, namely, race, religion, economic interests, geographical contiguity and due balance between country and town, on all these points there is no cause for opposing the claim for a separate Andhra Province.

MADRAS AS CAPITAL

The difficulties regarding Ceded districts could be obviated if Madras is made the capital of the future Andhra Province. Madras occupies a fairly central position and serves as a link between the Ceded districts and the coastal districts. It has had for a long time important Andhra affiliations. In its origin and development, the Andhras have played a great part. In the City itself we have a lakh and a half of Telugus. It seems to be the most natural centre for the Andhra Province.

It is a pleasure to know that the Madras Government have written strongly in favour of the constitution of the Andhra Province. I am not however very happy about the resolution which the Madras Assembly adopted.

SURAT STUDENTS TO HONOUR RETIRING HEAD MASTER

SURAT, Oct. 7.

The past and the present pupils as well as the members of the staff of the Government High School of Surat are arranging to give a farewell to their retiring Head Master, Mr. V. H. Anklesaria. During his short regime of two years Mr. Anklesaria proved himself a very popular Head Master and a kind and sympathetic head. He worked with untiring energy and zeal to raise the efficiency of the school. This year the school sent up for the Matriculation Examination all the pupils in the Matric Class of whom not less than 86 per cent. came out successful. As a token of their regard, the pupils have raised necessary funds to put up a beautiful oil painting of the ideal Head Master.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA SESSIONS

Speakers And Ministers Present

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm, the 20th session of the Andhra Mahasabha opened here this afternoon, under the presidency of Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

Delegates including the Andhra members of the Madras Legislature and prominent publicmen from various Andhra districts numbering about 1,000 attended. Prominent among those present were the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddy, Ministers to the Madras Government, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly.

Numerous messages received from all over India were read at the Conference.

Earlier, the President-Elect, Sir Sarvapalli profusely garlanded with Khadi yarn, was taken in procession to the Conference pandal which has been tastefully decorated with tricolour national flags and festoons.

After the speeches of Mr. Venkateswaralu Sastrulu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir S. Radhakrishnan delivered his presidential address.

LEGISLATURE THANKED

The Sabha adopted, among others, the following resolution:—

"This Conference tenders its heart-felt thanks to the two Legislative Chambers of the Madras Legislature for having endorsed and accepted the principle of formation of provinces on linguistic basis.

It also thanks the Madras Government for having recommended formation of Andhra province to the Secretary of State for India.

It requests the Secretary of State for India to take immediate steps in this behalf so as to carve out Andhra province forthwith". —United Press.

8th
GLORIOUS WEEK
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Vachan
Starring:
THE DARLING of MILLIONS
DEVIKA RANI
WITH
ASHOK KUMAR
WHAT SONGS!
WHAT DANCES!!
WHAT PERFORMANCE!!!
AND WHAT A
PICTURE!
JOIN the HUGE CROWDS AT
ROXY

RAJA
GOPICHAND
DAILY: 7. 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
PLAZA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

STUNT MEN EARN $25 A DAY HIGH DIVING FOR FILMS.
FOR DIVES OF MORE THAN 25 FEET THE PRICE BECOMES $1. A FOOT AND IS PAID FOR EACH DIVE.
SEE IF THEY'RE IN THEIR BOX, JOE... I GOTTA BITE!
CHARLES BRUNO 8/15
TWO TRAINED FLEAS WERE FLOWN FROM NEW YORK TO APPEAR WITH CLAUDETTE COLBERT IN "ZAZA".
THE SOUND OF A TIGER LICKING HIS CHOPS WAS RECORDED FOR "BOOLOO" BY SHOVING A MICROPHONE WRAPPED IN A BEEFSTEAK TOWARDS THE ANIMAL!

EUROPE HAS SOLD HER SOUL

SITUATION IN RAMDURG STATE

(From A Correspondent)
RAMDURG, (By Mail).

The relation between the ruler and the people of Ramdurg do not seem to be yet amicably settled. The Durbar issued a circular to the people of State that some interested persons were taking advantage of the lenient view of the State authorities, to create misunderstanding among the subjects. In June last an agreement had been reached between the Durbar and the leaders of the people according to which the State was to recover only half the grazing fees and the people were to pay off the local fund cess. The Durbar on their part had not only adhered to the terms of agreement but even completely exempted the people from the grazing fees in some cases. Yet the people do not seem to be willing to pay off the cess and many have not paid in the income-tax. The authorities waited till the publication of the findings of the Land Assessment Committee appointed by the Durbar at the request of the people. Despite all these concessions the leaders of the State Subjects' Association are endeavouring to create trouble in the State. In these circumstances the Durbar authorities think that they may have to resort to such means which may not be liked by the people. The circular, therefore, requests all people to be peaceful and help the Government to carry on the administration smoothly.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

Health Conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending 1st October:

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 248 attacks and 126 deaths against 254-101 in the previous week. These cases were from West Khandesh district (100 cases and 65 deaths against 153-65); East Khandesh (72-23 against 42-14); Sholapur (21-17 against 12-3); Ahmednagar (20-5 against 6-4); Thana (16-9 against 2-4); Bijapur (14-5 against 8-2); Surat (3-1 against 4-3); Poona (1-1 against 5-3) and Broach (1-0 against 22-3).

PLAGUE

Twenty-one cases and 20 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 14-8 in the previous week. These cases were from Belgaum district (15 cases and 14 deaths against 6-4); Dharwar (4-3 against 5-3) and Satara (2-3 against 3-1).

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are: Ratnagiri 21-7; Thana 19-0; Kolaba 16-0; East Khandesh 11-1; Ahmednagar 9-1; Satara 9-0; Poona 5-1; Broach 4-0; Belgaum 2-0 and Surat 2-0. Total 98 attacks and 10 deaths against 87-13 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Two cases and two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in Bombay Province during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. Bombay City had 1-0 and Ahmedabad town 1-2.

INFLUENZA

One case and one death from Influenza were reported from Bombay city and 28 non-fatal cases from Malwan town in Ratnagiri district during the week.

Drastic changes in the administration of the Hindu endowment trusts are contemplated by the United Provinces Government in a Bill which is now under preparation. It is understood that the Bill will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly.

Gandhiji Indicts Munich Betrayal

Small Nations In Europe Cannot Exist With Heads Erect

Czechoslovakia Should Have Gone Down With Bare Breast Instead Of Continuing Humiliating Existence

SATURDAY.

"Europe has sold her soul for the sake of a seven days' earthly existence" writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" in the course of an article entitled "Logical Consequence" dealing with the recent European crisis.

"One must feel happy," he says, "that the danger of war has been averted for the time being. Is the price paid likely to be too great? Is it likely that honour has been sold? Is it a triumph of organized violence? Has Herr Hitler discovered a new technique of organizing violence which enables him to gain his end without shedding blood?

I do not profess to know European politics. But it does appear to me that small nationalities cannot exist in Europe with their heads erect. They must be absorbed by their larger neighbours. They must become vassals.

Europe has sold her soul for the sake of a seven days' earthly existence. The peace, Europe gained at Munich is a triumph of violence; it is also its defeat.

If England and France were sure of victory, they would certainly have fulfilled their duty of saving Czechoslovakia or of dying with it. But they qualified before the combined violence of Germany and Italy. But what have Germany and Italy gained? Have they added anything to the moral wealth of mankind?

In penning these lines my concern is not with the great powers. Their height dazes me. Czechoslovakia has a lesson for me and us in India.

The Czechs could not have done anything else when they found themselves deserted by their two powerful allies. And yet I have the hardihood to say that if they had known the use of non-violence as a weapon, of the defence of national honour, they would have faced the whole might of Germany with that of Italy thrown in. They would have spared England and France the humiliation of suing for a peace which was no peace; and to save their honour they would have died to a man without shedding the blood of the robber. I must refuse to think that such heroism or call it restraint, is beyond human nature.

Human nature will only find itself when it fully realizes that to be human it has to cease to be beastly or brutal. Though we have the human form, without the attainment of the virtue of non-violence we still share the qualities of our remote reputed ancestor the ourangoutang.

These are not idle words. I am writing. Let the Czechs know that the Working Committee wring itself with pain while their doom was being decided. The pain was quite selfish in a way. But on that account it was the more real. For though numerically we are a big nation, in terms of Europe, i.e., in terms of organized scientific violence, we are smaller than Czechoslovakia. Our liberty is not merely threatened, we are fighting to regain it.

The Czechs are fully armed we are wholly unarmed. And so the Committee sat to deliberate what its duty was by the Czechs, what part the Congress was to play if the war cloud burst on us. Were we to bargain with England for our liberty and appear to be friend of Czechoslovakia, or were we to live up to the creed of non-violence and say in the hour of trial for afflicted humanity that, consistently with our creed, we could not associate ourselves with war even though it might ostensibly be for the defence of Czechoslovakia whose very existence was threatened for no fault of hers, or for the only fault that she was too small to defend herself single-handed?

The Working Committee had almost come to the conclusion that it would deny itself the opportunity of striking a bargain with England but would make its contribution to the world peace, to the defence of Czechoslovakia and to India's freedom by declaring to the world by its action that the way to peace with honour did not lie through the mutual slaughter of the innocents, but that it lay only and truly through the practice of organized non-violence even until death.

And this was but the logical and natural step the Working Committee could have taken. If it was to prove true to its creed. If India could gain her freedom through non-violence, as Congressmen are to believe they can, she could also defend her freedom by the same means, and hence 'a fortiori' could a small nation like Czechoslovakia.

I do not know what actually the Working Committee would have done if the war had come. But the war is only postponed. During the breathing time, I present the way of non-violence for acceptance by the Czechs. They do not yet know what is in store for them. They can lose nothing by trying the way of non-violence.

The fate of Republican Spain is hanging in the balance. So is that of China. If in the end they all lose, they will do so not because their cause is not just, but because they are less skilled in the science of destruction or because they are undermanned. What would Republican Spain gain if it had Franco's resources, or China if she had Japan's skill in war, or the Czechs if they had the skill of Herr Hitler? I suggest that if it is brave, as it is, to die to a man fighting against odds, it is braver still to refuse to fight and yet to refuse to yield to the usurper.

If death is a certainty in either case, is it not nobler to die with the breast bared to the enemy without malice against him within?

NEW YORK CELEBRATES ZOROASTER'S BIRTHDAY

Followers Of Many Faiths Participate In Function

NEW YORK (By Mail).

The secretary of the world fellowship of faiths writes as follows:—

The Birthday of the Prophet of the Parsis was celebrated by the followers of many faiths under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths on September 19, 1938 at the Rajah Restaurant, New York, U.S.A.

Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta, the General Secretary of the World Fellowship of Faiths who took the chair, opened the meeting by describing the solemnity of the occasion. He said that the holy teachings of the Prophet of Iran can be summed up in three words —"Humata, Hukhta, Hvarshta (Good thought, good word, good deed) Let us have a moment of silent meditation on the deep significance of these three words. After a short pause of silence, Mr. Das Gupta described the outstanding characteristics of the followers of Zoroaster. He said in part that if one takes one hundred Parsis from Bombay haphazardly and takes one hundred men from each of Christian, Moslem, Buddhist, and Hindu religions in the same way, one will find that the Parsis surpass in every sphere of life, education, sanitation, generosity, art, industry, and Piety. He pointed out that Indian National Movement owes its origin considerably to two great Parsis—Dadabhoy Nowroji and Firozeshah Mehta. There were three Indian members in the British Parliament, they were all Parsis. Mr. Das Gupta gave his great compliment to the Mazdaznan Movement and its worthy founder, Rev. O. Z. Hanish for what they have done for humanity, mentioning how its workers, Mrs. Clarence Gasque, Lieut. Col. Arthur Gault and others have spread the gospel of the ancient prophet by making it useful and usable by the modern generation.

TOLERANCE OF HINDU RELIGION

Mr. R. Wadia, himself a Parsi and the manager of the Rajah Restaurant, said in his short but significant address that all the greatness of the Parsis would be nowhere if it were not for the tolerance and co-operation of the Hindus. If the ship that sailed from Persia with a few thousand Parsis anchored anywhere in the world except the coast of Bombay, there would not be a single Parsi left to-day. Think of it, said Mr. Wadia, one hundred thousand people lived 1,400 years with 280 million people of another religion—like a drop in the ocean—and yet were not absorbed or persecuted for a single day. The world of to-day has a great lesson to learn from this outstanding tolerance of the Hindu religion. Rev. A. I. Lucas, an American Indian Baptist minister said, "Blessed be the followers of Zoroaster and blessed be the Hindus who let them have their religious freedom for these long centuries".

Dr. Manek Anklesaria, a Parsi teacher, spoke about the essential tenets of Zoroastrianism, such as service, devotion, prayer, purity of elements and Sacred Fire.

WORLD PEACE

Both the London and New York headquarters of the World Fellowship of Faiths are now working towards the Fifth International Congress of Faiths, to be held in New York and San Francisco during the Great World's Fairs, from May September 1939, the general theme for discussion being "World Peace through Spiritual Awakening".

Beggar Problem Remains: Question Of Poor Relief

Corporation Committee Asks Mayor To Arrange For Conference With Govt. To Discuss Matter

No headway has been made in regard to the question of drawing up a scheme for the solution of the beggar problem in the city. This matter was referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Municipal Corporation who now report that the beggar problem in the City embraces within itself the wider question of Poor Relief and that the Corporation have all along held that under existing conditions it is possible only for Government to take up that question.

This view is based presumably on the consideration that the Corporation do not possess power to levy a poor rate and that the larger portion of beggars in the City are persons who hail from other parts of the Province and the Country and have come to Bombay to ply their trade.

The Committee are convinced that without the assistance and co-operation of Government no satisfactory scheme for the solution of the beggar problem could be put forth.

The Committee also point out that since the endowment of the double scheme of an Infirmary and a Home for destitutes, the press reports show that Government of Bombay are themselves devoting considerable attention and time to this vexing question and that possibly a scheme for a colony of destitute children as visualized by Home Minister, in the course, of a talk he had with a Special Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" as published in the issue of 12th August 1938 of that paper, will soon bear fruit. They, therefore, think that it would be advisable to discuss this question at a joint conference with Government and accordingly recommend that the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the report to Government with a request to arrange for a conference between the representatives of Government and those of the Corporation for the discussion of the question with a view to evolving a satisfactory scheme for the solution of the beggar problem in the City more or less on the lines indicated in the report.

Karnatak Chamber Of Commerce

HUBLI, Oct. 7.

Among the subjects to be considered at the annual meeting of the Karnatack Chamber of Commerce, to be held at Bagalkot tomorrow, are the Cotton Market Act, the establishment of a paper factory in Karwar, consideration of Trade Marks Act, forward trading in cotton etc. and election of a member to the Board of Communications, Bombay.

An explanatory memorandum issued by the Chamber regarding the possibilities of a paper factory at Karwar, says:—

About 80,000 tons of bamboo are grown in the forests of Karwar and two tons of bamboo pulp would be sufficient to produce one ton of paper. For a factory for paper manufacture Rs. 20 lakhs is required as capital. If the factory is started it would also give employment to many of the youths of Karnatak and Government may also give some assistance.—A.P.

Mr. P. M. Joseph of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras, who has been appointed Principal of the Bombay Government Physical Education Institute.

Why Dr. Khare Is Not Resigning

NAGPUR, Oct. 4.

Speaking at a meeting in Dharampeth, held last night in connection with the Dasserah Sammelan, Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier, said:

"Some twenty years ago Gandhiji said "shatham prati satyam" and Lokamanya said "Shathem prati shathyam." Some people considered the doctrine of Gandhiji superior on a moral plane to that of Lokmanya. There is no doubt that Gandhiji brings into full play the doctrine of Satya and Ahimsa with regard to the British Government. I need not enlarge how this doctrine is used or followed when Gandhiji's own people are concerned because my example is before you. I am not at all sorry for being expelled from the Congress. No, am I glad over it, because I believe in Shrikrishna's philosophy. I am a so-called upon to resign my seat from the Assembly. Rest assured, I am not going to do it. In this matter I am following the later precepts of Gandhiji. Does he not say in his "Harijan" with regard to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in his using the Criminal Law Amendment Act". One need not make a fetish of the Congress resolution. "One can as well say that one need not make a fetish of the discipline, or pledge at a time."

Six Weeks' Repression Has Steeled People's Heart

Travancore Struggle Can Be Settled Only On Basis Of Early Establishment Of Responsible Government In State

Mr. A. K. Pillai President, Travancore State Congress, Madras Branch, who has just returned from Delhi after the All India Congress Committee meeting made the following statement:

I have always viewed the movement in Travancore not as an isolated local affair, but essentially as part of the big national movement. I was naturally interested in a first hand study of the reactions of the political movement in Travancore on the Indian situation in general and within Congress circles in partisular. I got myself in close contact with various groups in the Congress and discussed the situation in all its bearing with many leading Congressmen.

I met Mahatma Gandhi twice by appointment. One was before Mr. Changancherry's arrival in Delhi and the other after his talk with Gandhiji. I had also long talks with Mr. Changancherry himself, both before and After my second interview with Gandhiji. It was Gandhiji's wish that the contents of the interview should, for the time being, be kept private.

I have enough evidence to show that the Dewan has for some time been considerably agitated over the memorandum of the State Congress and been setting in motion various official and non-official agencies to get it somehow withdrawn. While in Delhi I found to my utter amazement how they had been carrying on deftly and systematically. Not even the Harijan Colony was spared. They were not necessarily paid agents and in some cases they happened to be persons in influential positions.

And I might as well add here that the memorandum of the State Congress was meant to be a confidential document prepared with the utmost sense of responsibility and care. It was solely intended for the Maharaja's being truly and faithfully acquainted with the actual state of affairs by showing how even His Highness's most trusted steward was tempted to abuse his position and power within the present framework of unlimited autocracy. The State Congress made out a practical case for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government. Only when this confidential and legitimate document was handed over to the Police and the District Magistrate were persuaded to ban it branding the same "seditious and obscene", then alone was the document released to the public, so that the latter could see and satisfy for themselves that it was neither "seditious nor obscene". The memorandum has been sent to many leading journals. I have seen a large number of reviews which appeared in the Press where it has been commended as a valuable document.

Before I conclude this statement I wish to say this:—

The movement in Travancore has outgrown its original dimensions. The issue is no longer the restoration of Civil Liberties but the establishment of Responsible Government. After the indescribable orgies of the last six weeks the people have naturally come to ask themselves: "What value have these Civil Liberties for us when they are made to depend upon the whim and caprice of an Irresponsible Executives Civil Liberties, without Responsible Government are an illusion. This wide-spread realization on the part of the people has steeled their hearts and no useful purpose can now be served by opening negotiations with the leaders except on the basis of early establishment of Responsible Government.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED

HUBLI, Oct. 7.

In the elections fixed for the 20th instant for the Guledgud Municipality, seven candidates have been returned unopposed, one of them being a woman for the women's reserved seat.

In Bagalkot Municipal elections to take place on the 18th instant, Rajappa Parasappa Bendegiri has been declared elected for the reserved Harijan seat from the fifth ward, the two other candidates having withdrawn.—A.P.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh (centre), President and members of the Reception Committee of the Dadar-Matunga Women's Conference photographed at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar on Friday.

September Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Sept. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" For September.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

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RANJIT STUDIO NEWS

Number Of Pictures In Hand

"THE CAT"—A social romantic-crazy little comedy, depicting the matrimonial adventures and mis-adventures of our present-day darling daughters and brave boys, is drawing crowded houses at West-End, Bombay. The main stars are Sunita Devi, E. Billimoria, Ella Devi, Kalyani, Mazhar, Khatoon, Ishwarlal, Ghory, Kantilal and Ram Apte. This picture is expected to be released in the North in near future.

"SANT TULSIDAS"—All the gorgeousness of the past, all the glory and sublimity of devotional idyll—cleverly depicted on the screen,—will inspire any critic to call "Sant Tulsidas" as a monumental masterpiece, produced in Ranjit Studio. Director Jayant Desai in conjunction with Maharashtrian fellow-artistes, like Mr. V. Pednis, K. Datey, Lila Chitnis, Ram Marathe and Vasanti, is trying his level best to fulfil the great expectations which are afloat in the Studio.

"ACHHUT" — GOHAR — This glorious star is at her best in Sjt. Chandulal Shah's greatest picture of his career "Achhut" because she is well aware that she, by her re-appearance on the screen, after a long time—and by staging her come-back,—she is going to occupy the front-rank amongst all the emotional female stars of India. Every inch a Queen of Emotions, Gohar is a glorious monument of Divine screen talents. Her eyes, her expressions, her gestures established her as one and only star of the kind. You can realise when I can say her role in "Achhut" creates a new standard in art of screen-acting. Director Chandulal Shah here displays absolutely new technique of telling a tale of the down-trodden untouchable. Supporting cast is very great too, because it includes Mazhar, Rajkumari, Trilok Kapur, etc. The camera work by Krishna Gopal and music by J. Dutta make the frame a complete success.

MR. MANIBHAI'S NEW.—Mr. Manibhai. Vyas has finished his second picture "The Detective Police" (the tentative title) in which Sitara Devi has given the excellent work. While Mazhar shines out with his histrionic talents in true colours as a genuine character-player. E. Billimoria also does his job in quite admirable way.

Mr. Vyas is now marching ahead with his Gypsy picture—starring Sitara. You can just imagine the glamour which Sitara can put into the character of a Gypsy girl, which is just the fit girl for that sort of role.

Hollywood Writes Finis To "Open Door Policy"

The screen colony's "open door" policy is a thing of the past.

Harassed by chiseling hangers-on, blackmailers, souvenir hunters and gate-crashing celebrity worshippers, the stars have begun paring down their party guest lists as carefully as the Astors and Vanderbilts of the 'nineties.'

That's the reason big, festive affairs in the night life of Hollywood have grown fewer with the seasons. The stars, to put it baldly, are "going exclusive," and nobody can blame them.

They're tired of losing valuable ornaments, snatched by uninvited guests as "souvenirs" of an evening—guests brought along at the last minute by other guests. They're tired of back-slapping hangers-on, who later send them out-of-town visitors to entertain. They're tired of entertaining strangers who come back at them with "business propositions," or who gossip about them afterwards.

The result is that the film colony proper is developing a "Four Hundred" of its own, and at the same time splitting into exclusive cliques.

The West Side Marching and Chowder Club is one of the latest symptoms of the new trend. Organised by the Bing Crosbys and Fred MacMurrays, it provides the reasons for gala doings, but always with exclusive guest lists, as was the case at the last Chowder Club party at Crosby's house. Admittance was by invitation only—and there were special guards to keep out the uninvited.

When Dorothy Lamour housewarms her new Coldwater Canyon chateau in a few weeks, she will have barely half a dozen of her friends in. The actress, featured in Paramount's "Tropic Holiday," announced she'll give no more "open house" parties, nor attend any.

In honour of the Jack Bennys, George Burns and Gracie Allen recently gave a sumptuous party with 250 guests—but the guests were carefully selected, and there were no gate-crashers. The Bennys will observe the same exclusiveness when they return the compliment following completion of Jack's current picture, "Artists and Models Abroad."

Bob Burns will confine his party-giving henceforth to "Arkansas Traveller Barbecues" in the long cabin he has constructed behind his house in Bel-Air.

One of the most exclusive cliques in the colony is that comprising Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone, the Ray Millands, Fred MacMurrays, Harbara Standwyck and Robert Taylor. Another is the little set composed of the Gary Coopers, Cedric Gibbons and Dolores Del Rio, George Raft and Virginia Pine. Raft, currently in "Spawn of the North," will have just those friends and no more when he gives a house-warming soon in his new place near Dorothy Lamour's.

The Frank Morgans are the center of still another social circle which includes Jean Parker, Charles Butterworth and Robert Benchley.

The screen colonists are shutting the well-known "iron gate" in the faces of the outer fringe.

STORY OF 'SHEIK' AT PATHE

Rudolph Valentino Lives Again

Sheik Ahmed Ben Hassan, youthful desert chieftain, visits in Biskra and sees beautiful Diana Mayo, headstrong British tourist, with whom he falls in love at first sight. The Sheik learns that she is planning a trip into the desert, and waits, with his men, to meet her caravan. As Diana reaches the spot where Ahmed is waiting, his men stampede the caravan, and Diana is captured and brought to Ahmed's desert camp. Here, he tells her of his love, but instead of the tender reception which he expected, Ahmed is indignantly rebuffed by Diana, who considers him a savage barbarian. Ahmed, determined to win the love of the girl, keeps her with him, feeling that time will change her. Diana is miserable when she learns of the impending arrival of Ahmed's friend. Raoul de Saint Hubert, a French author, feeling that the sight of someone from her own world will humiliate her still further. Saint Hubert, after he reaches the camp, remonstrates with Ahmed over his treatment of Diana and begs him to return her to her people, but Ahmed refuses The next day Diana, out riding with Ahmed's valet, is captured by Omair, a cruel desert bandit who has seen her and coveted her for his harem. The news reaches Ahmed, who hastily summons his clans together for a mad dash across the desert to Omair's strong-hold. The attack comes, and after a savage fight, Ahmed's men win, rescuing Diana. But in the last moments of the fight, Ahmed is severely wounded, and his life is despaired of. And at that moment Diana realizes that her former hatred was not real—that she returns his love just as fully as he would wish it. Feverishly she works with Saint Hubert—they manage to rouse Ahmed and lead him back to the road to recovery, and as Saint Hubert leaves the tent, Diana and Ahmed embrace and plan their happy life together.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

'Postman' Or 'Abhilasha' In The Making

Mr. Chimanlal Luhar wants to surpries cinema-goers all over India by the inclusion of certain intellectual stunts in his latest picture "Service Ltd." The firm of "Service Ltd.", claims to serve the public offering them indemnity from all social menaces and protection from all dangers. Such an organisation should not only be mighty and powerful but also all-knowing. Maya as the clever secretary of the "Service Ltd.", provides brains, while Surendra B.A., LL.B., as the right-hand of the secretary provides all the power and might. The source of all knowledge however was the splendid and unique collection of books in the library of "Service Ltd.," Mr. Luhar is now busy in collecting necessary books to make this library as exhaustive as possible. The enthusiasm with which the particular set is being created and the present collections show that this library when presented on the screen would vie with several first rank regular libraries of India.

Mehboob's new picture: All the new talents fished out of the North by Director Mehboob and Mr. Babubhai Mehta will be cast in this new picture, for which a suitable title has not yet been given. Director Mehboob is not satisfied with mere introduction of new faces. Being convinced that the theme is new he wants to present everything new in this new picture. There will be new music, new technique and a new slant on screen story-telling. Shooting is progressing rapidly.

"Postman" next: The next Sagar release in Bombay will most probably be "Postman" or "Abhilasha", directed by Mahendra Thakore and Zia Sarhadi, featuring Kumar, Maya, Bibbo, Yakub and others. The picture is ready and will be put on the screen immediately after "Gramophone Singer".

FODDER FAMINE IN BIKANER

Deputation To Mahatma To Discuss Scheme

Bhagat Nandkishore, Secretary Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram at Delhi writes that Bikaner and Surroung areas which are the best breeding places of cows have been visited by most severe fodder famine. The Punjab Government and Nabha State authorities have arranged with the Railway Companies to reduce freight on fodder transport to famine. stricken areas.

A deputation consisting of prominent persons waited upon Mahatma Gandhi and placed before him a scheme of saving cows from famine, and requested him to see that the scheme was carried out.

Seth Ghanshyamdas Birla has consented to bear the expenses of 1,500 cows and Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia has donated Rs. 5,000 to start the scheme. The work has already begun at Dalmia and Dadri centres and is to be shortly started at Chirawa.

Presidency Weavers To Form Union

Under the auspices of the New Swakul Sali Mandal (Hindu Weaving Community) a Dasara Sammelan was held at Parel, Damodar Thakersy Hall, on Monday. A leader of the weaving class and merchant in Poona Mr. R. G. Sangle, presided. The proper organisation of the weaving community and the growing financial degeneration, owing to the increasing machinery age or era, were the main subjects before the Assembly for discussion.

Mr. V. B. Naik suggested to the weaving people the eradication of caste system and chalking out a constructive scheme to be put before the leaders and the Government, for their material progress. The president advised the Assembly to be proud of hand-made cloth, to follow Congress, and to form the Bombay Presidency Weaver's Union for the sound organisation and prosperity. Mr. P. K. Orpe and Mr. Shankerrao Tanu are shortly going on a tour of Maharashtra.

Rajputana States' People's Conference

Mr. M. L. Agarwal, Organising Secretary, Rajputana and Central India States' People's Conference, writes:

It is certainly a great pleasure for Rajputana and Central subjects and workers that Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pitti, Member Council of State, has consented to preside over the 19th session of the Rajputana and Central India States' People's Conference which is going to be held at Ajmer on 6th and 7th November, 1938.

The greatest development of the present day is a great awakening which is now visible in the Indian States.

It is at such an important and critical time that this Conference is going to be held. The State workers are requested to take the utmost advantage of the occasion and organise the State people especially the peasants and persuade them to come in numbers to take part in the proceedings of the Conference and make it a grand success.

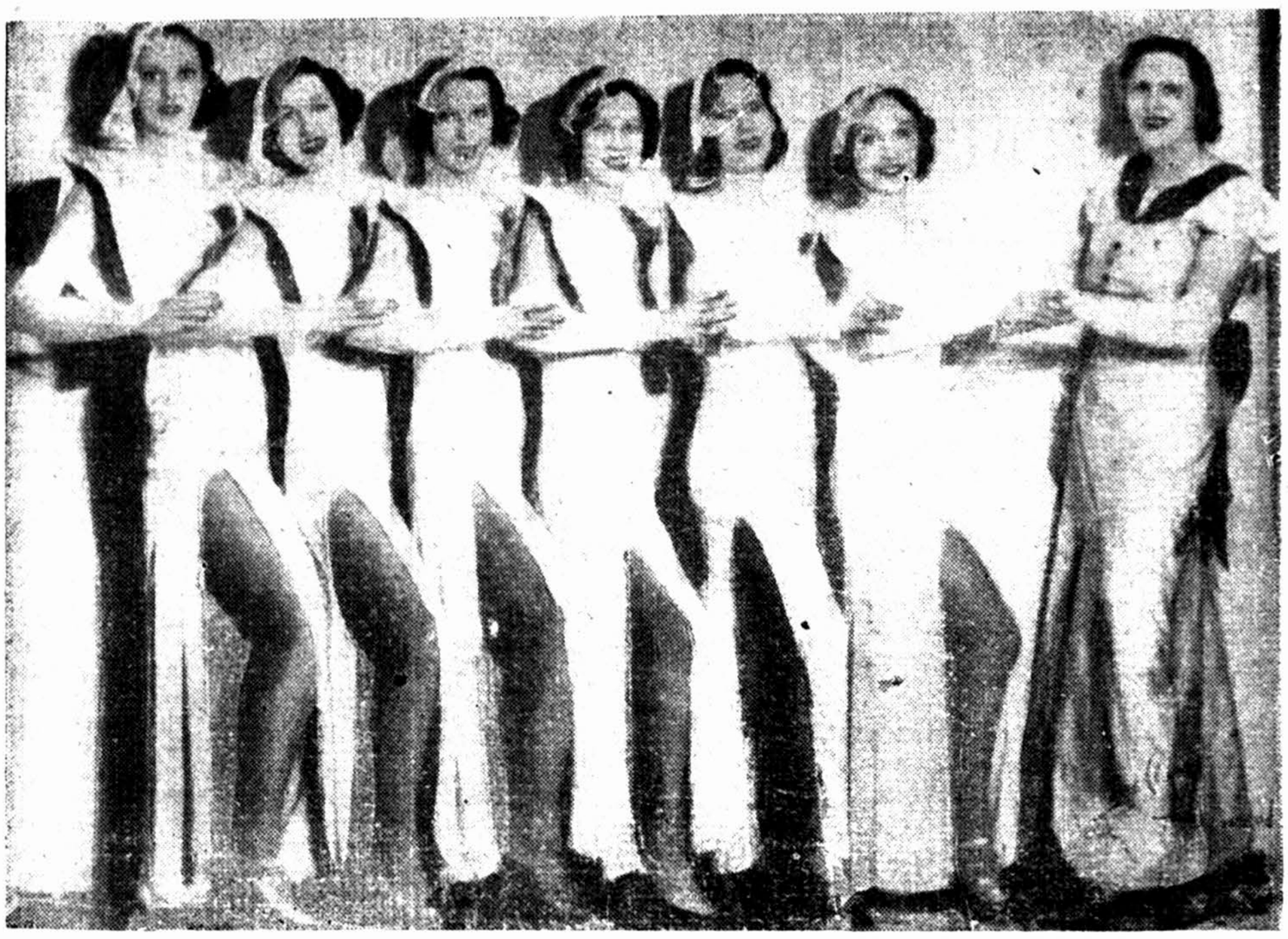
On this very occasion grand Kartiki fair, golden jubilee of Arya Samaj and Karyakarta-Sammellan will also take place.

ARRESTS IN MEWAR

AJMER, Oct. 7.

Mr. Maniklal Varma Secretary, Mewar Praja Mandal wires:—

Since the commencement of Satyagraha against imposition of the ban on the Mewar Praja Mandal, reports of arrests and internments are pouring in from Udaipur. On October 5, Mr. Ambalal Joshi defied the ban by declaring open Praja Mandal office in Dhan Mandi. He was immediately arrested and taken to Kotwali followed by a large crowd. Mr. Dayashanker Shrotriya, Joint Secretary, Praja Mandal, was also arrested the same evening. Police searched the house of Mr. Parashram Agrawal, State servant and took him under custody. At Pur, Mr. Chanwarlal Jagetia has been ordered to report himself to police station three times a day.



This is a glimpse of the Hollywood Revue at Capitol.

Rudolph Valentino in 'The Sheik' at Pathe.

Sunita Devi and E. Billimoria in 'The Cat' at West End.

Pramila and Suraiya in 'Mother India' a multicolour production shortly coming.

Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell in "Rosalie" At Wellington.

Indu :la in 'Premsagar' shortly Coming.

Eight Babies In New M. G. M. Short

Eight potential screen stars, whose combined ages total fifty-nine days, were cast in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest short subject.

One episode of John Nesbitt's The Passing Parade tells the story of the adoption of orphans. A scene depicts the nursery of an orphanage.

There in cribs were June Ann Clinton, aged eight days, James John Quincy, ten days, Robert Arthur Folder, four days, Marilyn Harpennan, eight days, Ruth Jane Powers, fourteen days, Edmund Levy, five days, Julianne Friedner, four days, and Nancy Kilmar, six days.

A Surprise

The surprise of the United Artists lot was the excellent English spoken by the glamorous Hedy Lamarr, Viennese actress who began to study the language only a short while ago. With almost a total lack of foreign accent, Miss Lamarr plays one of the two feminine roles opposite Charles Boyer in Walter Wanger's "Algiers," the picture showing at the Empire Theatre, which will mark her debut on the American screen. The other feminine lead is taken by Sigrid Gurie.

Dennis O'Keefe first met Director George Fitzmaurice at the old Astoria studios when he was nine years old. He is now being featured in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Variation From Love, which Fitzmaurice is directing.

Jinnah Threatens Sudetenism

WARNING TO BRITAIN AND CONGRESS

Allegations Against Cabinets And High Command

KARACHI, October 8.

A clarion call to the Mussalmans of India to close their ranks and file and stand solid and united under the banner of the All-India Muslim League at any and all costs and speak and act with one voice was made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to-day in his presidential address at the Sind Muslim League Conference.

At the outset, Mr. Jinnah dwelt at length on the policy and programme of the All-India Muslim League. He said the League wanted to make every contribution to the uplift of Indian people, particularly Mussalmans. Their policy and programme was in no way reactionary, on the other hand it was nothing but fully national and most progressive.

He regretted the policy and programme of the League had been daily misrepresented in the Congress Press and they had been vilified by the [illegible] and by broadcast of falsehood.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to a few characteristic features of the Congress programme so far regarding the Musalmans. He says: The greatest misfortune of India is that the High Command of the Congress has adopted a most brutal, oppressive and inimical attitude towards the All-India Muslim League, since they secured the majority in the six provinces. After they decided to accept office and work the constitution, when we were ready and offered our hand of co-operation as we had already made it clear before and after the elections also, the first demand was that the League must liquidate itself, and we were told that it represents nobody except few estimable middle class gentlemen. And secondly, the decision was taken that we must be treated as an anathema and the League groups in the various legislatures were boycotted by the Congress. No one was to be included in the ministry of those provinces from amongst the representatives of the League Party, unless they unconditionally signed the pledge, the policy and the programme of the Congress which honestly speaking is much worse than that of the All-India Muslim League and more communal, in fact, except that we stand for the adequate and effective safeguards for the rights and interests of the Musalmans and that we do not agree with false creed of "truth and non-violence" which is observed and honoured more in breach. They were asked to abjure their party and forego their creed, policy and programme which is far more honest and straightforward and practical.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Mr. Jinnah next gave a catalogue of several acts of the Congress which were seriously objected to by Mussalmans. He first referred to the singing of "Bande Matram" in the legislatures. This song is not only idolatrous but in its origin and substance, a hymn to spread hatred for the Musalmans. And they in their wisdom tried and are persisting now and compelling the school authorities to sing the song at congregations and school gatherings, although it is admitted that it is not a national song.

MUSLIM CONTACT CAMPAIGN.

The Congress has persistently hoisted tri-colour flags in a most aggressive and offensive manner on all Government and public institutions, irrespective of the feelings of others, although it is admitted that it is not a national flag.

They started "The Muslim Mass Contact" which is not only silly, but dangerous and some wiseacres amongst them think that this will bring about the destruction of the communal award or at any rate nullify its object and destroy the true strength of Muslim representation in the various legislatures and further thereby force every Muslim to submit to the membership of the Congress.

They have been forcing radical changes in the educational system of provinces and to run the departments on Wardha scheme which has assumed the name of "Vidhya Mandir" and make Hindi compulsory in the guise of Hindustani, but highly sanskritised as the "Lingua Franca" of India and leave no stone unturned to suppress Urdu, which is the language of the largest number of Muslims in India, and thus give a death blow to their culture and their solidarity.

Every available post or job is reserved for the congressmen or to those Mussalmans who are prepared to desert or vilify the League. The "civil liberties" has assumed new definition. That in the absence of "Swadeshi Laws" "lawless and reactionary laws" such as the "Criminal law Amendment Act" and Section 144 are to be freely utilised against those persons who disobey or differ from the Congress Ministries, and particularly in the case of the members of the Muslim League.

MUSLIM PRESS TERRORISED?

Measures are brought in, bills have been passed and laws have been enacted which are obviously highly detrimental to the interests of the Mussalmans. For instance, amendments of the franchise system of voting, and representation of minorities, in municipal local and district boards.

The Muslim press is terrorised under threat of penalty of forfeiture of securities, and in some cases, securities of some Muslim Urdu papers have been forefeited.

Mr. Jinnah asks if this is the national programme for the advancement of the people of this country which will achieve free and independence of India? Mr. Jinnah shudders to think what would be the fate of nine millions of Mussalmans in this country, if the Congress were in charge of full and plenary powers of Government of India.

ALLEGED CONGRESS TYRANNY.

Mr. Jinnah next referred to the maltreatment and tyrammy and persecution specially in three provinces of Bihar, U. P. and C. P.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MUSLIMS

Mr. Jinnah adds: It is common knowledge that the average Congressman whether he is a member by conviction or "convenience" arrogates to himself the role of a ruler of this country, and although he does not possess the educational qualifications, training and culture and tradition of the British bureaucrat, he behaves and acts towards the Musalmans in a much worse manner than the British did towards Indians

Pointing to the assertion by a high authority that the fact that the Governors have not yet thought fit to interfere or exercise their special powers is a proof positive and shows that the Mussalmans are not only justly and fairly treated but they are dealt with handsomely and generously Mr Jinnah declared: I know that Governors and Governor-General have failed the minorities and specially the Mussalmans. But on the other hand, we are told that there is a gentlemen's agreement and a secret understanding between the British Government and the Congress in consequence of which assurances were given that such powers will not be exercised and so it is obvious that the Congress Ministries are getting the longest rope.

FASCISM IN CONGRESS

Mr. Jinnah severely rebuked the Congress High Command for dabbling with the Governments of Bengal, Assam and Punjab and said these had resulted in serious clashes and conflicts and ill-will which were bound to recoil in the long run on the progress and welfare of India. "The Congress High Command is obsessed with one idea and determined to divide the Musalmans and particularly to break the solidarity of the Muslim League, no matter how low they may have to stoop. They have no scruples or any standard or principle in their methods. Their policy is based on arrogance and opportunism, and unfortunately they are at the present moment getting the support of a large body of Hindus who have respect for the Congress and they are being fully exploited. The Grand Fascist Council—the Working Committee of the Congress—is named the "Shadow Cabinet" of a parallel Government of India and it is supposed to speak on behalf of "The Indian Nation." Some of its antics remind one of a clown imitating the artist in a circus.

Addressing the Musalmans of India Mr. Jinnah said: It is no use our blaming others. It is no use our accusing our opponents only; it is no use our expecting our enemies to behave differently. If the Musalmans are going to be defeated in their national goal and aspirations, it will only be by the betrayal of the Musalmans among us as it has happened in the past. For the renegades and traitors I have nothing to say. They can do their worst. But I appeal most fervently to those Musalmans who honestly feel for their community and its welfare and those who are misled or misguided and indifferent to come on to the platform of the Muslim League and work under its flag and speak and act with one voice.

Mr. Jinnah made it clear that he was not fighting the Hindu community as such, nor had he any quarrel with the Hindus generally for he had many personal friends amongst them; but the Congress "High Command" was in his opinion the greatest enemy of India's progress and for the matter of that even of the interests of Hindus, a large body of whom was still hypnotised and mesmerised by them by their seductive and abusive propaganda and disingenious catch words and slogans.

SYMPATHY WITH ARABS

Mr. Jinnah referred to "ruthless repression that is practised against the Arabs in Palestine' and said the entire Muslim world was watching the doings of Great Britain in Palestine. "We shall await the results of the deliberations and decisions of the Cairo Congress and the All-India Mus-

(Continued on page 38)

Muslim League Meets

Subhas' Letter Not Yet Received Consideration

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League was held here this morning. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

The General Secretary presented the reports of the various committees appointed by the Council of the League at Delhi, including those on the question of Palestine and also on the subject of formation of Muslim National Guard.

It is understood that the Committee has adopted a portion of the report relating to a deputation of the League and delegation to the Cairo Conference. It is also understood that the report on the formation of National Guard is not favoured in the scheme submitted by Mr. Isphani of the Bombay Muslim League and it is considered likely that another Committee will be asked to go into the whole question again the Committee has not yet taken up consideration of the Congress President's letter to Mr. Jinnah communicating the Congress Working Committees decision on unity talks and are awaiting arrival of Sir Shikandar Hyat Khan.

It is stated that the Committee will also go into the Sind ministerial question In the words of a prominent member of the Committee the League would consolidate its position and create such strong public opinion that it will not be possible for the present ministry to function.—A. P.

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CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Princess Street, Bombay

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0 You asked for it.
p.m.
1-0 Lunch hour music. 2-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 2-5 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 2-25 Jaltarang and Clarionet. 2-30 Rafique Gaznavi. 3-0 For children (Marathi). 5-30 With our composers. 5-40 Sitar and Been. 5-50 Amirbai Karnataki. 6-20 Jeera Khan of Panipat. 6-30 Selections. 7-0 Laxmanrao Chavan. 7-15 Allah Rakha. 7-35 Short story in Gujarati. 7-50 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-30 Flute Solo. 8-35 Rafique Gaznavi. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Gujarati Programme. 9-30 News. 9-45 India and sport, by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Variety. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
p.m.
1-00 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Same as in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 398.6 metres (886 kc/s)
a.m.
7-0 Early Birds Orchestra 7-30 Light Airs 8-0 Classical Music 8-30 For Young Listeners
noon
12-0 Film Music
p. m.
1-0 Mhow Programme 1-40 Variety Programme 6-0 News in English 6-5 In Hindustani 6-10 Classical Music 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-30 Classical Concert 8-15 Shab-i-Barat 8-30 Hamd 8-40 Naat-i-Rasool 8-50 Shab-i-Barat 9-5 Qawwali 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustrani 9-30 In English 9-45 Major and Minor 10-55 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
7 to 9-0 and noon 12 to 2-0 p.m. as in Delhi I
60 metres (4,950 kc/s).
p. m.
6-0 to 6-10 as in Delhi I 6-10 Light Variety 6-40 Haider Husain and His Orchestra 6-50 Musical Interlude 7-20 Jassibai 7 30 to 9-45 as in Delhi I 9-45 Night Melodies 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi I 10-5 Classical Music 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15, 160 kc/s).
7 to 9-0 a.m. and noon 12 to 2-0 p.m. as in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
p. m.
6 to 6-10 as in Delhi I 6-10 to 7-30 as in Delhi II 7-30 to 9-45 as in Delhi I 9-45 to 11-0 as in Delhi II.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
VUC 370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
a.m.
8-30 Sukhendu Goswami. 8-45 Binapani Devi of Modhupur. 9-0 Shova Kundu. 9-15 Sukhendu Goswami. 9-25 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 9-40 Ratneshwar Mukherjee. 10-5 Music lesson. 10-45 Stage and screen. 11-0 News. 11-6 Music.
p.m.
12-5 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. 6 0 Church Service. 7-20 Vishni Jagasia: Khayal and Bhajan. 7-35 Amiya Adhikari. 7-45 Vishni Jagasia: Thumri and Bhajan. 8-0 Bau Badal. 8-20 Parul Chowdhury. 8-30 News, Weather Report. 8-45 News 9-0 Parul Chowdhury. 9-20 Pianoforte Recital. 9-35 Teresa Murphy: Soprano. 9-50 Orchestral Interlude. 10-0 London Traffic.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.38 metres (9,530 kc/s)
As in Calcutta I.
61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 Records. 7-20 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-0 Shrimati Visweswaramma: Vocal. 5-55 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 Ramudu Iyer of Pudukoilur: Vocal 6-55 Carnatic Orchestra. 7-0 Shrimati Visweswaramma: Vocal. 7-25 Honour Dosai. 7-35 K. Ponniah Pillai of Tanjore: Vocal. 9-0 News, Weather Report. 9-15 Road-Sense. 9-30 R. Ganesan of Mayavaram: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950) kc/s)
p.m.
5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra. 9-45 Light variety. 10-0 Madras Radio Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
a.m.
9-30 Announcements in Hindustani.
EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST
a.m.
10-0 Naatia Khamsa. 10-5 Man and Society. 10-15 Saiyan. 10-20 Man and Society. 10-30 Aurton ki Dunia. 10-35 Ghulam Mahboob. 10-40 Spicy Dishes. 10-50 Nur Jahan: Geet.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Ghulam Mahboob. 6-0 Noor Jahan. 6-20 Instrumental Interlude. 6-25 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-45 Hour with villagers. 7-45 Pathan Pageant. 8-0 Qasid-i-Babar. Shab-i-Barat. 8-15 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
a.m.
8-30 Naatia Qawwali. 8-45 Significance of Shab-i-Barat. 9-0 Naatia Naghmah. 9-15 News and Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 A Galaxy of Stars. A special variety programme of light Indian music. G. A. Khan Gwallori and Shamshad Begam Naatia geet. 9-52 Mehr Bakhsh: Malkaus on the Sarod. 9-56 Noor Jahan: Ghazal. 10-6 Qadir Bakhsh: Behag on the Violin. 10-10 G. A. Khan Gwaliori: Khamsa. 10-20 Zeenat Begam: Multani Kafi. 10-30 Roshan Lal: Film Geet. 10-40 Hamid Parosi: Sitar Solo. 10-50 Shamshad Begam: Naghma. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p.m
6-0 Ata Mohammad. 6-20 Ahmadibai of Patiala. 6-40 Ata Mohammad. 7-0 For the Countryside. 7-30 Three Thumris. 8-0 Nagan Kali Rat. 8-15 Ahmadibai. 8-45 Sahb-i-Barat. 8-55 Naat Khani. 9-15 News. Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports Causerie 10-0 Naats. 10-30 Classical Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 Naats. 6-15 Kumari Shanta Bhake. 6-35 Chandra Shekhar Pant. 7-15 Kumari Shephalika Mukerji. 7-30 Kumari Shanta Bhake. 7-45 Our Society and Customs. Talk in Hindustani. 8-0 Mohammad Husain and Party. 8-20 Chandra Shekhar Pant. 8-50 Kumari Shephalika Mukerji. 9-0 Kumari Shanta Bhake. 9-15 News. Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mohammad Husain and Party. 10-0 Shab-i-Barat. 10-10 Mohammad Husain and Party. 10-30 Shah-i-Barat. 10-45 Mohammad Husain and Party.

"I AM ASHAMED OF BEING A FRENCHMAN, AND I ASSURE YOU THAT I SHALL NEVER RETURN AGAIN TO MY NATIVE LAND."

These words were spoken to Dr. Benes, the Czech President, by 64-years-old-General Louis Eugene Faucher, head of the French Military Mission to Czechoslovakia, after he had notified the French Government of his resignation recently.

He has placed himself at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Army, in which he holds the rank of general. He has been in Czechoslovakia since 1919. In this picture, taken in Prague recently, General Faucher (left) is with General Gamelin, the French Commander-in-Chief.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s.)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s.)
p.m.
7-30 Notes from the Royal Library: 1. 7-50 Orchestral Hour. 8-50 Troise and his Mandoliers. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-40 Religious Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

From 9th To 15th October 1938

SUNDAY (Oct. 9):— From 6-30 to 7-35 p. m. European Programme on short wave and Indian Programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. Amirbai Karnataki. Laxmanrao Chavan. (Been Solo). Asad Ali Khan. Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "India and Sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. European Music and other items. Evensong.

MONDAY (Oct. 10):—Indian Music and other items. V. A. Kagalkar of Belgaum. Pramilabai Ahmad Dilawar. Vernacular Talks at 9-45 p. m. "Any Novelist to any Critic" By N. S. Phadke "Why Armaments?" By Captain Newey. European Music and other items. Recorded Symphony Night. Symphony No. 5 in E Minor op. 95: Dvorak.

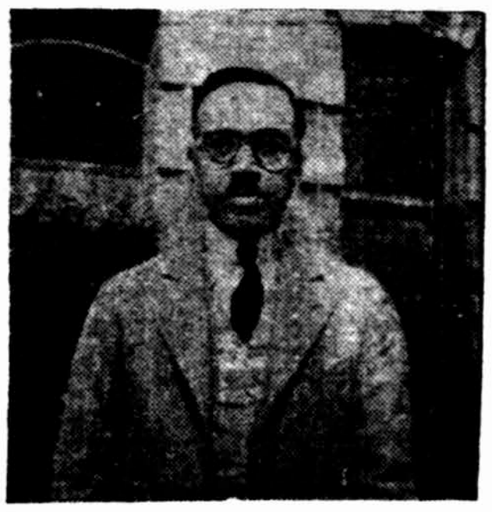
TUESDAY (Oct. 11):—From 10 to 11 p. m. European Programme on short wave and Indian Programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. Bai Gangubai of Hubli. Vernacular Talks at 8-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "Would You Like to be a Magistrate?" By Indravadan Mehta. European Music and other items. Teddy Weather and his Band.

WEDNESDAY (Oct. 12):—Indian Music and other items. Panditrao Nagarkar. Shamdalabai Mazgaonkar. Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer. (Relayed from Madras). Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "The Modern Girl". By Krishna Hutheesingh. "World Affairs." (Relayed from the B.B.C.) European Music and other items. Egidio Verga: Violoncello. Grace Belcourt: Violin.

THURSDAY (Oct. 13):—From 10 to 11 p. m. European Programme on short wave and Indian Programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items. Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur. Purushottam Solankurkar. Akhtaribai of Agra. "Salma". A Hindustani Drama. Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m "Eternal Values in Art." By Laljee Pendse. Bombay Khan. European Music and other items. "Chamber Music." Relayed from the Bombay Chamber Music Society.

FRIDAY (Oct. 14):—Indian Music and other items. Suresh Babu. Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Readings from Gujerati Poetry". By Bhogilal Gandhi. European Music and other items. A I R Dance Band.

SATURDAY (Oct. 15):—Indian Music and other items. Bai Asambai of Kolhapur. Manohar Kapur. Vernacular Talks at 7-30 p. m. English Talks at 9-45 p. m. "Book Review". By Shankerprasad Raval. "New Books". By J. O. Bartley. Euopean Music and other items. "Quest Hour". Olga Athiade: Pianoforte.



Dr. U. Narsimh Nayak of Mangalore who returned to India from Ireland last week after obtaining the L. M. (Rotunda) degree.

Saturday's Races At Poona

Vandyke Outstays Field In Willingdon Cup

WHITESIDE AND SIMPSON FIGURE PROMINENTLY

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Rain kept away from Poona yesterday and the twice postponed meeting was duly held. Only a moderate crowd attended which was, perhaps, just as well for the results hardly favoured those who wagered. The racing was uneventful and in view of the heavy going one cannot attach much place much reliance on the results.

The important Willingdon Cup for Indian Breds was win in Easy Fashion by the Idar owned Vandyke. Backers were, staggered by the Doleful display of Maharaja's Choice who was braked down to the ground. A Facile winner at his last two attempts the son of Solo Bridge made a disgraceful show and finished third of five winners seven lengths behind the winner. On big upstanding colt he obviously did not relish the conditions. His form was too bad to be time. The terms favoured Vandyke. but made no mistake this small sized son of Mystic Plate is a pretty useful customer

CHAMPION JOCKEY

Whiteside wound up the season as champion jockey his two successes on the Pauper and Bonheur sending up his tally to 17.

The Pauper was a popular winner of the Ebor Handicap. Lighly weighted and suited by the conditions he scored easily at the expense of Panna Prince and Inflation and incidentally gave J. Malone his first Training success of the season. Inflation, still to open his winning account in the country would not act in the going.

The race for the Curzon Plate was keenly contested, and Grimage, Shell Out and Bachelor's Bard played a prominent part in the settlement of affairs, and finished in the order named. The winner, obviously well fancied by his connections had powerful handling from J Simpson who is now riding with plenty of confidence

BONHEUR OBLIGES

Seven course scratchings reduced the field for the October Plate to fourteen runners. Victory belonged to the 6—1 chance Bonheur, late Devastate, who won well from King of France with the new-comer Salamina in third money. Manifold could not raise a gallop in the heavy going and let down a huge following.

Outsiders filled the bill in the two divisions of the Caledonian Handicap. The Kolhapur owned Gordon, unplaced in five essays this season, got his head on front in Division I A very moderate customer he was hard ridden to hold Curialistic at bay Obaid was the successful pilot, this being his first success in the saddle since his return from his native Iraq Gold Crown held the beaten others and as slowly running herself into form.

Mr. P B Avasia's Night Alarm, ridden by Scarlett, scored in Division II His better class told and he was not unduly extended to win from King's Borough and Essex Lad.

FAVOURITE BEATEN.

Best backed on the Hopeful Plate, Gay Life failed to figure as prominently as expected. The winner turned up in Gold Mine, another unreliable sort who found the conditions to his liking. The place getters were Ajwad and Darbis.

Backers made the right picking when selecting Saif-al-Nusser as the best to stand on the Holkar Plate, Division II. Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's speedy Chestnut duly obliged, and made it plain that he was unlucky to lose the Hotgi Plate, Division I on an objection. Gazal and Tharwala accounted for the beaten others which included the well fancied Haria and Raisana Favourite in Division I of the Holkar Plate. Red Mark had nothing to do with the finish. Dhiyab, ridden by Shamrao Gaikwad, scrambled home the winner a short head in front of Good Night—a new comer. Mujbil-al-Arab, also making his debut, ran promisingly and should improve on his third in useful company.

SEQUEL TO WILLINGDON CUP.

An explanation after the race for the Willingdon Cup was forthcoming for the wretched display of the odds—on favourite, Maharaja's Choice. It is understood that Mr. Chotani's colt was under the treatment of a Veterinary Surgeon for a bruised heel but was considered fit enough to start. During the race, he overreached himself and strained his near fore-leg. An examination by the Club Veterinary Surgeon revealed that the horse was lame. The fact that the horse had some trouble with his leg should have been revealed to the public before the race and the Club's Veterinary Officer should have satisfied himself whether the horse was fit enough to participate in a serious contest.

The explanation after the race when much public money had gone down the sink was little consolation to the vast army of backers who had considered Maharaja's Choice the best bet of the day.

There was no winner for the Daily Trible and the sum of Rs. 2,280 has been carried over to the opening day of the Bombay season.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs

To be ridden by licensed riding boys).

Mr. Shahkir's DHIYAB 8-10 S. Gaekwad 1
Mr. Kambar Abdul Majid's GOOD NIGHT (late Good Morning) 8-4 Y. Dewne 2
Mr. Haji Hadi Ebrahim's MUJBIL AL ARAB, 7-10, (car. 8-0), E. Machinkhan .. 3
Mr. K. K. Rathod's DOUBLE HEIGHT 8-10 R. Shinde .. 4

Won by short head, 1-1|2 lengths short head.

Time: 1min. 42secs.

Not Run:—Saad Taha 8-8, Al Rabi 8-8, Pure Gold 8-2, Taj Lebanon 8-2, All Honour 8-2, Taimoor 8-2, Star of Kashmir 7-10 and Brigand 7-6.

Tote paid Rs. 64 for win, Rs. 23 Rs. 52 and Rs. 67 for places.

Favourite: Red Mark.

Winner trained by Immamdin.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE 7-10 Simpson 1
Mr. C. Jennings' AJWAD 8-9 Brace 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's DARBIS 8-9 Selby 3
Lt. Col Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 9-4 Jones .. 4

Won by 2-1.2 lengths, 1-1|2 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 2min. 26-2|5secs.

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 31 Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places

Favourite Gay Life.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 8-2 Evans .. 1
Mr. C. P. Chetti's GAZAL 8-8 Rylands 2
Mr. Shahkir's THARWATH 8-8 Thompson 3
Mr. Kay's HARIA 8-8 Meekings 4

Won by 2 lengts., 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 41-1|5secs.

Not Run: Sir Jamal 8-10, Turkey 8-2, Silver Dome 8-8, Arab Legend 8-2, Transvaal 7-0, Glitter 8-2 and Dahman Suri 7-0.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win Rs. 22 Rs. 33 and Rs. 112 for places.

Favourite: Saif al Nusser.

Winner trained by Ali J. Talib..

THE WILLINGDON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 6,700 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500 and 10 p.c. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses, 4 years old and upwards. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 7 lbs. extra. Winner of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7 lbs. extra (cumulative). Allowances—Mares and geldings, 3 lbs

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 7-12, Rook 1
Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 9-2, Whiteside 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 8-12, E. Britt 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 8-12. Kassim Hassan 4

Won by 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 11-4|5 secs.

Not Run:—Philopena 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs 22, and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600;; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 8-9, Scarlett 1
Mr. P. T. Harrison's KINGSBOROUGH 7-9, Simpson 2
Mr. R. Higgin's ESSEX LAD 8-9 ,Walls 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's GOBLIN 7-7, Alford 4

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 2 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 45-3|5 secs.

Not Run:—Rockaway 8-10, Talkless 8-2, School Quad 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 151 for win, Rs 58, Rs. 27 and Rs. 106 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Hajl.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class I, which have not won a race in that Class and all Horses in Class II

Mr. S. R. Varma's THE PAUPER 7-4, Whiteside 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 9-0, Rook 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION 9-2, Selby 3
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's GRAND MARCH 9-0, H. Jones .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 12-2|5 secs.

Not Run:—Gay Talkie 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win. Rs 13, and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 8-4 (cd. 8-7) Obaid 1
Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC 8-10, H. Jones .. 2
The Chief of Manavadar's GOLD CROWN 8-9, Field 3
Mr. H. Homer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 8-0, J. Britt 4

Not Run:—Impetus 9-0, Cymro 8-10.

Tote paid Rs. 77 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 28 and Rs. 48 for places.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIMAGE 8-0, Simpson 1
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 8-12, Scarlett 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-9, E. Britt 3
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 8-4, Brace 4

Not Run:—Far West 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. J. Gazdar's BONHEUR 8-9, Whiteside 1
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 8-10, Rosario .. 2
The Lady Brabourne's SALAMINA 7-13, Selby 3
H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 9-2, Brace 4

Not Run:—Duratire 9-0, Harem 8-12, Maroc 8-4, Sly Wink 8-0, Skylight 7-11, Masque 7-13, and Omegan 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 60, for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 98 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

HOLLYWOOD REVUE

Rex Company Welcomed At "Capitol"

An enthusiastic audience gave a warm welcome to Rex Story and his company at their opening show at the "Capitol" last evening. The Company is not a very large one, hardly a dozen even, but all of them do their best to achieve the object of the show which is to give delight. There is hardly a dull moment in the non-stop revue and Rex Story by his wit and fay skeeters continually make the audience roar with laughter. While Donna Day and Mitsy's tap dancing, Gloria Grey's toe jazz and Rose Lee's impersonations of film stars are distinctive features of the show, the "piece de resistance" of the programme is th acrobatic dancing of Emile Winsette, the like of which is rarely seen on the Bombay stage.

Bombay Assembly Debate

"Selling Away 5 Lakhs Of Workers To Employers"

OPPOSITION TO ONE YEAR'S PERIOD FOR WORKERS IN STANDING ORDERS

Next Week's Business Announced: Adjournment For Diwali For 12 Days

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Oct. 8.

This will be the last day for about 15 days to come when the Bombay Legislative Assembly will have discussed the Trades Disputes Bill Discussion on the Bill will be resumed on the 28th of this month.

It appears that after consultation with all the leading members of the House, it has been agreed that the House should adjourn between the 17th and 27th of this month (both days inclusive) for the Diwali holidays.

This decision has been arrived at, as it has been felt that the House may have to sit till about 25th of November or even till the end of November to get the Trade Disputes Bill passed.

On Monday 10th October, the House will discuss supplementary demands and on Tuesday it will take up for discusion the Bill for the return of confiscated lands to their original owners. The discussion of all three readings of the Bill will take at least five days, and it is expected that it will pass through all stages by Saturday next, when the House will adjourn for Divali.

For the second time during this session, the Assembly met at 8 a.m. when discussion on trade disputes bill was resumed.

One of the sub-clauses of the clause regarding standing orders, laid down that once standing orders were settled by the Commissioner of Labour, it was not liable to be altered for a period of one year, except on a review by the Industrial Court.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the period making the standing orders binding on parties, should be reduced to six months from one year. He said that any conditions of work should not be made binding on workers. They should not be made to work against their will.

Mr. Jhabvala supporting stated that this would be foisting some decision to which the workers would not be a party. If that standing order should be at all binding, it should not be so long as one year.

"SELLING AWAY WORKERS"

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment to Mr. Mehta's amendment to the effect that the Standing Order should be binding only for a single day and not more. He had moved this amendment, he said, to make the clause as less obnoxious as possible. He said that the clause sought to sell away five lakhs of workers to employers for one year. Why should they be slaves of employers for that period? Under these Standing Orders clause, workers could not go on strike, and even the right of giving notice for strike was not there and Mr. Nanda had stated time and again that the right to strike had not been taken away.

TALODA IN ROLL OF HONOUR

(From Our Representative)

POONA, Oct. 8.

I understand that the immediate result of Dhulia Bhagwans Social Reform Campaign among the Bhills in West Khandesh is that the Government of Bombay have decided to declare Taloda Taluka which is a centre of activity of this saintly personage "Dry" from the first of November. The Government have also decided to grant Rs. 5,000 to the Bhill Seva Mandal for propaganda purposes in the meantime.

After some more labour representative had spoken, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher said that it had been found that when there was no argument, members of the Opposition resorted to abuse. Even at present, standing orders were there, and were supposed to be binding on both sides. These standing orders were framed without workers being consulted. The bill sought to provide that before they were settled, workers should be consulted.

Then again, the bill provided that when the standing orders had been settled once, they should be binding for some reasonable period.

"REASONABLE PERIOD"

Government tought that reasonable period would be one year. To prove the 'bonafides' of Government the Prime Minister said that he was prepared to make that period into six and accept Mr. Mehta's amendment (cheers).

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi: Hear, hear.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, giving his final reply to the debate, thanked the Prime Minister for having accepted his amendment, but he had undertaken to support Mr. Parulekar's amendment. (Laughter). He was for accepting any move that would be beneficial to workers. Was it abuse, he asked, if workers said do not force us to work against our will. If that was abuse then it had become necessary under the Congress Government. With this chapter in the Bill began the charter of slavery of the workers. Workers objected to be termed criminals and sent to jail because they refused to work. He said that liberties of workers were bartered away for less than the provincial song. "Sir, I support Mr. Parulekar's amendment" (Laughter).

Mr. Parulekar's amendment was put to vote and lost by 19|54.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was carried without division

Sjts. R. A. Khedgikar, G. K. Phadke, Jamnadas Mehta and S. V. Parulekar opposed the Clause as a whole. They contended that the Clause was meant for the benefit of employers and not of employees. It would make workers slaves for at least six months. Mr. S. V. Parulekar said that this would lead workers to serfdom and the result of that would be that workers would revolt against it. If they did not he considered it his duty to incite them to revolt. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher said that all argument advanced during the first reading of the bill had been repeated over the discussion of the Clause. Nearly an hour and a half had been taken to say nothing. He, therefore, did not wish to say anything. Clause was carried by 62|22.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Just before the House adjourned the Prime Minister Kher drew attention of the House to the next week's programme. He said there were Diwali holidays. The Upper Chamber had been summoned to meet on 14th of this month, in anticipation of there being some work. The position now was that beyond the demands for grants and a minor bill there was nothing for the Upper House to do when it met. He, therefore, suggested that on Monday demands for grants should be discussed by the Assembly. On Tuesday discussion on the Trades Disputes Bill will continue, and on Wednesday the Bill for the return of confiscated lands should be taken up for discussion. He expected that discussion on the Bill would be over by Saturday next. Then there were Diwali Holidays. It appeared that members of the Opposition had been informally consulted, and it had been agreed that the House should adjourn on Saturday next, and meet on 28th (Friday).

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that so far as Diwali Holidays were concerned, he had nothing to say, as it was a religious matter So far as they were concerned they would have to stay in Poona and spend their time in sight-seeing and merry-making. As regards the question of the Assembly doing some work hurriedly because the Upper House had no work to do he was reminded of a case where posts were created for men, not men searched for posts. He was not in favour of the Assembly hurrying through any measure because the council had been summoned to meet on 14th. Anticipations about the Trades Disputes Bill had been falsified, and where was the guarantee that the forfeited Lands Bill would be finished by Saturday. Let the House take its own time as to when to finish with the bill. Another point was that he understood that longer hours of sitting were meant only for the Trades Disputes Bill, and not for all bills.

TRUTH ABOUT DURBARS IN SIND

Sir A. M K Dehlavi, continuing, said that he was reminded of Durbars in Sindh where they were held and dissolved within two minutes. Similarly why not the Council sit and rise.

Mr. Mehta said that he agreed with the reasonings of the leader of the Opposition, but accepted the proposals of the Prime Minister (Laughter.)

The Speaker, before deciding anything about the proposals, wanted to make one point clear. It was likely that by his remarks about Sindh Durbar the Leader of the Opposition did not mean any disrespect to the upper House.

Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi said that he did not at all mean any disrespect. The Speaker said that his understanding about longer hours of the sitting was for the entire session, and not merely for the Trades Disputes Bill discussion. These timings would be there so long as the present session lasted.

ADJOURNMENT FOR 'DIWALI'

As regards the Government business next week, the Prime Minister had intimated the House. For Diwali the House will adjourn for 17 days and meet again at 2 p. m. on Friday (28 October). The House then adjourned for the day.

Gossage Cup Football

TWO MATCHES DECIDED ON SATURDAY

Two matches were down for decision in the Gossage Cup Football Tournament at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening.

In the first the B. E. S. T. scored an easy victory over the Bombay United by 3 goals to nil, while the second between the Bombay Gymkhana and the "Times of India" resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals without a reply.

The Tramwaymen had things practically their own way and scored twice before the half-time and added one more in the second period, the goal scorers being Thomas (1), Lissenburg (1) and Gardner (1).

PRESSMEN BEATEN.

In contrast to the first the second match was well contested, atleast for the first period, and it was not till the 19th minute from the start that the Gymkhana could open their scoring against the "Times of India," Froese, their outside left, finding the net with a fine angular shot.

Towards the middle of the second half of play Love, Gymkhana's centre-forward, put his side one more up beating Mendoza with a powerful straight drive.

Following this the Bombay Gymkhana confined play to their opponent's territory and a little later Love obtained the third goal for the Gymkhana.

RESULT:

B. E. S. T. ..... 3 Goals.
BOMBAY UNITED ... Nil.

TEAMS:

B. E. S. T.:—Smith; Moore and Elliott; Elisha, D'Mellow and Lewis; Rose, Gardner, Lissenburg, Thomas and D'Souza.

BOMBAY UNITED:—Paul; Kotian and Mendon; Varilekar, Salian and Maneck; Luximan, Kamlia, Mantolia, Kookra and Sitaram.

REFEREE:—Mr. Moulton.

RESULT:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA. 3 Goals.
"TIMES OF INDIA" ... Nil.

TEAMS:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Wilkins; Preston and Murray; Collins, Stilliard and Williams; Cowell, Barree, Love, Marsden and Froese.

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Mendoza; Edwards and Correa; Shore, Miranda and Lynn; Menezes, Easdon, Mendes, Grostrate and Thomas.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

To-day's Matches

4 p.m. St. Mary's Old Boys vs. Young Muslims.

5-15 p.m. Bombay Telephones vs. South Kanara Association.

2,000 TELEPHONES OUT OF ORDER

Bombay Storm's Havoc

(From A Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than two thousand telephones have gone out of order in Bombay as a result of the cyclonic storm that flew over Bombay this week.

Most of the telephones so affected are in the Naigaum-Dadar area.

The Telephone Company finds the damage so extensive that it fears it might take at least a fortnight to put the whole thing out of repair and in order.

This kind of extensive and wholesale damage is unprecedented in the history of Bombay Telephones. Even the 1930 "deluge" had not worked such havoc. The monsoon of 1924 had affected the telephone system but less than eight hundred telephones only suffered and were put right in less than a day.

Such large scale havoc as the present one has no parallel in other parts of India either. Inquiries reveal that the telephone system of Calcutta suffered damages as a result of the earthquake of January, 1934 but within six hours, the Bengal Telephone Company were able to put the system right. The cyclone of 1916 affected the Madras telephone system for a few hours.

The present damage in Bombay is without precedent.

Work For Higher Civic Status

NARIMAN'S CALL TO LOCAL BODIES

Failure Of Local Self Govt. Will Handicap Swaraj

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 8.

"If the experiment of Local Self-Government in the Country is a failure due to defective Civic standard and lethargic Civic Conscience, then all our cry for Political Swaraj will be a cry in the wilderness and with all our sufferings and sacrifices and all our demonstration for fitness, the tragic failure of Local Bodies will always be flung by our Imperialist enemies, with a pertinent logical question: "If you cannot manage smaller and less important and less difficult Civic and Municipal affairs, without constant outside interference and supervision, how can you be entrusted with much larger political affairs of the whole country?"

Models For Copy

In order to avoid such an embarrassing question you must make the Self-Government Institutions a great success and prove to the world that in this land of Democracy and Civilisation, we need no training and no experiment. We are born Democrats and Anti-Fascists and hence our Local Bodies are as they should be ideal and models worthy to be copied by modern Democracies and Representative Governments of the world." Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the Maharashtra Local Self-Government Conference at Ahmednagar on Saturday.

Continuing, he said: "Allow me to thank you sincerely for this honour that you have thought fit to confer upon me by asking me to preside over this most important Divisional Local Self-Government Conference in Maharashtra. Although I have had some experience of civic administration in the City Corporation, still I must confess my ignorance about the working of Local Bodies outside the City. I will therefore leave the local problems to be dealt with by the local leaders, who, I presume, have made proper study of the same. I will confine my remarks to the general development, progress and history of the rise and growth of Local Self-Government in British India. I also propose to refer to certain general principles of Local Self-Government and submit some suggestions to you for your consideration.

Whatever our pride in the glorious past, whatever our legitimate claim and desire for the future, when we face the sad realities of the present situation, we are at once reminded of the tragic fact that we in British India, in this our ancient traditional, and glorious Fatherland, that was the birth-place of Democracy and Representative Government, have been left at least half a century back behind, politically, economically and otherwise, as compared with the other modern progressive, civilised countries, both in the East and the West.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA

This experiment of Local Self-Government was, as is impertinently well-known, started by the Foreign Rulers as a training ground for recruits in the larger and higher field of Politics; the idea of Democracy and Representative Government of this kind is not foreign to our land. Centuries before, the so-called Parliamentary system and Democracy was introduced in the West, it is a known historical fact that Democracy and Representative Government in rather a crude form had existed in our Country when every village and every town has its 'Panchayat' or 'Jirga' and the existing Local Bodies are nothing more than an enlarged, refined, reformed, systematised, organised and glorified Panchayats of the olden days. Thus it is rather presumptuous on the part of our Western Rulers to assert and claim that they want to try experiments in Local Self-Government with a view to train us for larger responsibilities in Politics, whereas as a matter of fact it is our ancestors who gave this idea to the West and pulled them up from a state of chaos into a state of civilised administration.

WORK OF CONGRESS CABINETS

Now coming up to the last stage of Municipal reforms in British India, I may state that since the assumption of powers by the Congress Ministries, the following circulars had gone to all bodies inviting suggestions and proposals for progressive Municipal reform. The main points on which the information is sought and suggestions invited are:

(1) Whether it is desirable to abolish the system of making nomination on Local Bodies.

(2) Whether the system of joint electorate with reserved seats for minorities be introduced in place of separate electorate.

(3) Whether the Franchise should be widened and, if so, to what extent.

(4) What steps should be taken to improve the finances of the Local Bodies.

(5) Whether there should be a regular cadre of chief officers and other important officers of Local Bodies such as Health Officers, Engineers, etc.,

(6) (a) What improvement can be effected in the Administration of Village Panchayats, especially with regard to their judicial powers and duties.

(b) Whether election to Panchayats should be by ballot only.

(c) Whether special officers should be appointed under Section 95 (3) of the Village Panchayats Act, 1933, to supervise and control the system of existing Panchayats in as many villages as possible.

It is gratifying to note that so far I am aware the response from all Municipalities on the above has been encouraging and on the right direction.

NOTE OF WARNING

Whilst I am certain that all the Municipalities and Local Bodies will greatly appreciate these patriotic and nationalistic efforts of the Congress Ministries to democratise the Local Bodies and make them progress in the direct direction and will offer all encouragement and co-operation and active assistance to achieve that laudable object, it is also necessary at this juncture to sound a note of warning and raise a mild protest against another practice and procedure that is certainly objectionable from the Local Self-Government point of view and is equally disastrous and detrimental to its future growth and development. It was rightly expected and claimed that with the advent of Congress Ministries, the Local Bodies would enjoy better and more real self-government and certain undesirable restrictions and encroachment imposed by Foreign bureaucracy would disappear.

In that respect we must confess that the high hope and expectations have not been realised.

NEED FOR INNER PURGE

It should be the endeavour of all Local Bodies in the Presidency to start applying the inner purge and cleansing process and if the state of affairs are really so rotten as to justify such a drastic and insulting reform, then you must all combine to take organised and systematic step and effort to put an end to such a disgraceful state, so that this stigma should be immediately removed and the School Board should be considered fit and qualified to look after the primary education affairs of your Province. Similarly in more other small matters, such outside encroachment and interference has been on the increase instead of diminishing. You must try to resist these interferences and encroachments and fight for your Local Self-Government rights and privileges and thus not only preserve what you have gained but also gradually to see that you get more and more rights so that Local Bodies may grow into ideal institutions so far as Civic and Municipal matters are concerned.

NO ENCROACHMENT PLEASE

This Conference of Local Institutions, in addition to the points mentioned in the Government Circular should also insist on:—

(a) That whenever there is a proposal of any new legislation or amendment of any existing law, bye-law or rules, affecting the working and administration of Local Bodies, the same should first be submitted and circulated for expression of opinion to all Local Bodies concerned and no Bill or measure should be drafted without taking into account the considered opinion of these bodies as far as possible. Such a measure should be drafted without taking into account the considered opinion of these bodies as far as possible. Such a measure should emanate and initiate from the Local Bodies themselves.

(b) That there should be no inroad or encroachments on the already existing limited powers of the Local Bodies but on the contrary every opportunity should be given for their self-expansion and self-development at full-fledged and independent Local Government Institution.

(c) The power of appointment and dismissal of all posts, executive and administrative, should vest in Local Bodies and no officers should be imposed on a Local Body without its previous consent and sanction.

HIGHER CIVIC STATES

In order to qualify and equip curselves for this higher Civic status, we must in the meantime show our best qualities and features, so that none dare suggest that we desire more than we deserve. You must therefore carefully consider and imbibe a few rules and particulars of Municipal Administration. First and foremost, in these Civic temples of Service, there should or could not be any discrimination or distinction between caste, creed or religion or even class. There should be a complete spirit of comradeship and equality, all inspired by a common spirit of service, striving for the common good of all citizens without discrimination or distinction. In this respect I must make a particular reference to what we unfortunately hear about discriminative and disgraceful treatment of the so-called Harijan Depressed Classes.

The Dasara procession passing through the streets of Baroda, with Prince Pratapsinhrao, heir-apparent, seated on the State elephant.

Saturday's Cricket Matches

VIJAY MERCHANT'S BRIGHT INNINGS

Saturday's bright and Sunny weather enabled the Gymkhanas, at the Kennedy Sea Face, to go through their cricket fixtures and there were quite a large number of enthusiasts at the Parsi Gymkhana ground, where Vijay Merchant assisted the Hindu Gymkhana against Dr. Kanga's Eleven in a two-day match.

Making first use of the wicket the Hindu Gymkhana had run up a total of 131 for the loss of 2 wickets when the stumps were drawn. Vijay Merchant and S. N. Mehta being together with 65 and 47 respectively to their individual credit. India's Test Captain was in a happy mood and treated the spectators with a variety of strokes all round the wicket.

The Hindu Gymkhana 'B' drew with the Lionel Edwards Cricket Club at their own ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face.

The following are the scores:

SCORES

LIONEL EDWARDS C.C.

Gonsalves c H. Shah b T. Shah	2
Pendunkar l.b.w. b Haldipur	4
Bhonsle c Bhagvat b T. Shah	1
Mayekar c Gokhale b Haldipur	23
Wagh c H Shah b T. Shah..	0
Broughton c Doshi b T Shah	11
Meshat St. Shah b Gokhale..	9
Harischandra (not out) ..	33
Nimkar b Gokhale ..	4
Chavathe l.b.w. b Gaitonde ..	25
Vedak (did not bat)	
Extras	4
Total (for 9 wickets) ..	116

Bowling: K. T. Shah 4 for 42; Haldipur 2 for 31 and Gokhale 2 for 23.

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

R. V. Kapadia l.b.w. b Mushat	1
D. R. Gaitonde c Broughton b Gonsalves	9
V. R. Chonker l.b.w. b Broughton	14
A. N. Gokhale b Gonsalves ..	2
H. K. Shah c Mushat b Broughton	24
C. S. Bhagwat l.b.w. Gonsalves	1
L. V. Apte b Broughton .	1
V. V. Saraiya b Gonsalves ..	1
V. A. Haldipur (not out) ..	1
H. H. Doshi	
K. T. Shah	
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wickets) ..	58

Bowling: Gonsalves 4 for 17 and Broughton 3 for 22.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 19)

will leave on Sunday next for Utamanzai, the village home of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, interviewed, said that no tour programme had so far been planned for Gandhiji. In fact, he had not at all been approached on this question in consideration of his health.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour programme has not yet been drawn up and would mainly depend on how he stands the journey to Utmanzai and back.

Mahatma Gandhi devoted considerable time this morning to editing and giving final touches to his articles for the next issue of the "Harijan."—A. P.

RAJKOT ARRESTS

(Continued from page 19)

police around the Chabutra and satyagrahis near it have been keeping day and night vigil. Both are squatting on the scene since yesterday.

In villages some more arrests were made. In all 54 arrests have been made.

The Praja Parishad Office is sending more men into the villages for propaganda. Vakil Dolatrai visited Diwan Cadell yesterday.

To-day noon a meeting of the Bar Association is to be held. It is understood the Association intends to seek Viceroy's intervention in Rajkot.

57 ARRESTED CHABUTRA SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

Cadell's Terms Of Compromise To Dhebar

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, October 8.

To-day, Mr. Chhelshanker Dave, ex-Police Superintendent of Junagadh State interviewed Shri Dhebar in jail, on behalf of the Dewan, Sir Patrick Cadell.

Mr. Dave told Shri Dhebar that Sir Patrick was prepared to a compromise in the following terms:—

First: The Civil List of the Thakore Saheb shall be announced within a few days. Second: All monopolies shall be abolished Third: Land Revenue demand will be reduced. Fourth: The Praja Pratinidhi Sabha shall be restored with slight changes.

DHEBAR'S REPLY

The Dhebar replied, on condition of the approval of Sardar Vallabhbhai, that First: What will be the reduction in the Civil List should be declared first: Second: The farmers should be given good satisfaction as regards Land Revenue; Third: All the monopolies should be abolished; Fourth: A guarantee should be given that by gradual stages responsible government shall be given.

For breaking of the Notice, Sjt. Odhavji Ravji a member of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha was arrested to-night in the Azad Chowk, when he tried to speak some merchants it is said, are thinking of wire to the Viceroy, to interfere in the Rajkot problem.

At present about eleven night public meetings are going on in the Azad Chowk.

Five thousand men and the same number of women attended.

In all 57 are arrested. Still the Chabutra Satyagraha continues and the police have stood as before

(More News On Page 25.)

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND

LONDON, Oct. 8.

At Belfast, in the Itnernational Soccer match, between Ireland and Scotland, Scotland beat Ireland by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

Br. Heavy Weight Championship Contest

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Len Harvey and Eddie Phillips are signed to meet for the British Heavy Weight Championship at Harringay on No. 17.—Reuter's Special.

FRONTIER PROVINCE'S LEAD

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

New era in the history of the N. W. F. P. will shortly be inaugurated when the Government will introduce joint electorates with reservation of seats on Local Bodies throughout the Province. The question of allotment of reserved seats to the minorities in the Province is still under consideration of the Government.

An official announcement is expected shortly. The Frontier Province in this respect gives a lead to the rest of India.

It is learnt that some of the Local Bodies in the Province opposed the introduction of these refrms.—A. P.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVT. UNDER MAHARAJA'S AEGIS"

Kashmir Representatives' Statement To Mahatma

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

Messrs. G. M. Bakshi and Dhar, two official representatives of the Kashmir National Conference Party, who met Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and other members of the Working Committee at Delhi, to apprise them of the situation in the State and seek their guidance thereon, have submitted a statement to Mahatma Gandhi here.

The statement points out how the scope of the Muslim Conference has been widened, so as to allow oher communities to join them, with the avowed object of attaining "Responsible Government" under the aegis of the Maharaja

A reference to the promulgation of the order under Section 144 by the State and the consequent arrests of the leaders of all communities is also made in the statement.

Messrs. Bakshi and Dhar called on Mahama Gandhi, this evening, in connection with the statement submitted by them, and had half an hour's interview with him. What transpired at the interview is not known. They are likely to stay in the Frontier for some time. —A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS DOWN

Crop Estimate Above Expectation

COTTON MARKETS EASY

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The third American Bureau report was published to-day. The crop estimate of 12,212,000 bales proved above the general expectation. Market closed weak with a loss of 10 points.

BROACH COTTON.

Owing to the increase in New York crop estimate Broach declined and the closing price showed a loss of rupees three.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

	New York, Oct 8
Previous closing	8.29
To-day's opening	8.29
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.19
Difference	—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

	Liverpool, Oct 8
Previous closing	4.77
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.70
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 154-4

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 8

The trading in New York cotton commenced at 8.29 i.e. unchanged. Traders adopted waiting attitude pending the Bureau report, which published 12,212,000 bales showing an increase of 3,87,000 bales over the previous figure. The effect on the market was bearish and December closed weak at 8.19.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 8

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 156-10 and improved to Rs. 157-4. After the publication of Bureau report Broach opened at Rs. 154-8 and declined to Rs. 153-12. The closing quotation was Rs. 154-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.29/8.29) 8.29/8.29
January (8.24/8.24) 8.25/8.25
March (8.23/8.23) 8.24/8.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 8

American October (4.70) 4.72
American January (4.77) 4.78
Egyptian November (7.08) 7.28
Egyptian January (7.28) 7.45

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct 8

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 3/8 paid and buyers) £19 5/16 paid
Dundee October (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning October (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct 8
Previous closing	4.78 7/16
To-day's opening	4.78 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.78 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct 8
Previous closing	4.78.93
To-day's opening	4.78.37
To-day's closing	4.78.31

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Oct 8
Previous closing	178.91
To-day's opening	178.90
To-day's closing	178.93

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Oct 8

London Exchanges opened easy at 478.37 declined fractionally owing to lack of incentives and ruled dull during major part of the session.

Franc opened steady at 178.90 improved fractionally to 178.96 on the absence of selling pressure. Undertone was quiet.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.370) 13.367
New York on Bombay (35.93) 35.82
Berlin on Bombay (89 3/4) 89 1/2
London on Milan (91.06) 90.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-5-0) £7-5-4 1/2
Silver (19 1/2d) 19 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Oct 8

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little Indian buying. Supplies limited. Market steady."

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 1/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

London, Oct 8

Tin (£202 1/4 buyers £202 3/4 sellers. Firm) £204 buyers £204 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£15 7/8 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Firm) £15 13/16 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £50) £49 1/2 to £50 1/2
Iron (112) 112

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Rapid Decline In Discount Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct 8

With the return to more normal conditions the monetary position is definitely easier and borrowers are now obtaining loans on terms ruling before the political crisis arose. Following the downward trend of money, discounts rapidly declined with the result that Government were able to allot its 50 million treasury bill offerings at an average rate of 14/3 against 25 shillings paid last week.

Wall Street closed very firm.

KARACHI PRODUCT MARKET

Karachi, Oct 8

Sind Cotton January	14	15	6
Punjab January	12	13	0
Desi American January	17	12	0
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat	20	9	9
November	20	10	6
December	21	0	3
July	23	3	3
Tone: Steady			
Gram October	26	15	6
November	27	5	0
July	23	10	0
Toria November	33	2	6
February	32	1	0
Cottonseed January	15	13	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 8

U S Common New Stock (dol 61 3/4) dol 62 7/8
General Motors (dol 50) dol 50
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 3/8) dol 37 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 118 1/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 8

Spot (19 1/2d) 19 9/16d+1/16
Forward (19 3/8d) 19 7/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 8

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-5-0) £7-5-4 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

SILVER			
Silver ready	51	1	0
Silver Asho	51	0	0
Silver Kartak	51	2	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	36	5	0
Gold Asho	36	5	0
Gold Kartak	36	5	6
Sovereign	23	8	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 56 7/8d and then receded to 56 5/8d on selling pressure and remained quiet throughout.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct 8

Wheat January	4	2	3
Wheat May	3	4	0
Linseed May	4	12	0

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 98-11-3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 8

The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 5-10-3.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 5-9-6.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 5-8-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11-6.
Kesar Rs. 14-3.
Saraya Rs. 14-2.
Java Spot F 5.9s.

WARNING TO BRITAIN AND CONGRESS

.Continued from page ...

lim League will do all that lies in its power to help the cause of the Arabs in Palestine. I am glad here to note that the Congress Working Committee also at Delhi have passed a resolution."

"There will be no peace in the near East unless Great Britain give an honest and square deal to the Arabs in Palestine.

Concluding, Mr. Jinnah drew the attention of Great Britain and also of the Congress High Command and asked them to mark, learn and inwardly digest the recent upheaval and its consequent development which threatened the world war. It was because the Sudeten Germans who were forced under the heel of the majority of Czechoslovakia who oppressed them, suppressed them, maltreated them and showed a brutal and callous disregard for their rights and interests for two decades hence the inevitable result that the Republic of Czechoslovakia is now broken up and a new map will have to be drawn. Just as the Sudeten Germans were not defenceless and survived the oppression and persecution for two decades, so also the Mussalmans are not defenceless and cannot give up their national entity and aspirations in this great continent. I will therefore appeal to the British Government to review and revise the policy with regard to the Palestine, Waziristan and Mussalmans of India and the Islamic powers generally. To the Musalmans I say go forward and organise your people all over India and if the reasons and arguments fail, our ultimate resort must depend upon our own inherent strength and power. I do not despair nor need we fear the consequences in this great struggle of life and death which involves the destiny of 90 millions of our people.—A.P.

LEAGUE CABINET DISCUSSIONS

No Decisions On Deliberations On Political Situation

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

After one and a half hour's sitting the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League adjourned till to-morow. To-day's meeting was devoted mainly to a general discussion of the political situation in the country, with particular reference to Sind. The Committee has not arrived at any decisions.

In the morning, Mr. M. A. Jinnah had long talks, first with the Hindu Minister, Mr. Nichaldas, and then with the Premier, Mr. Allabux, and the Revenue Minister Pir Illahibux.

The Ministers also called on the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq.

DEPUTATION ON JINNAH

Mr. M. A. Jinnah received this morning a deputation of Baluchis headed by Khan Bahadur Gabol, Deputy speaker of the Sind Assembly. The deputation pleaded for constitution of Baluchistan as an autonomous province. It is understood Mr. Jinnah assured the deputationists of the League's sympathy.

Mr Jinnah is meeting all members of the Sind Assembly, who are present in Karachi at a lunch at Sir Abdulla Haroon's residence.—A P.

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 7.

Copper	£44	7	6
Lead	£16	1	3
Spelter	£14	17	6
Tin	£205	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover as the Bureau report is due to night. The market opened at Rs. 155/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining annas two improved to Rs. 155/8 on scattered buying. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. There was scattered buying in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 155/14. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	156	8	0
Oomra D/J.	140	2	0
Bengal D/J.	117	4	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.88+4.
October	7.16+8.
November	7.16+8.
January	7.35+8.
March	7.39+8.
May	7.43+8.
January	7.64+8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.39+2.
October	6.21+1.
November	6.21+3.
January	6.19+1.
March	6.22+3.
May	6.23+4.
July	6.24+4.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Dec. 120 Jan. 128 March 133 May 148 July 155 at Cross Rate 4.78 7/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 155/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.83 Rs. 54 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—New York May 8.15 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.78 7/16.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 8.

CLOSING.

October	203.50+40.
December	203.00+30.
February	203.00+40.
March	203.80+40.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 7.

SAKEL—	
November	13.82+10.
January	14.02+ 6.
March	14.17+10.
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.79+ 9.
December	10.87+ 8.
GIZA—	
November	13.55+11.
January	13.61+10.
March	13.63+12.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 5th Oct.	1,951
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	89,687
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	33,714
Increase	57,973

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 7 points at £7-5-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 178.91 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.78 7/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. Offerings were small and there was little general buying and Bear covering. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were also unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was closed. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better demand for silver while gold was firm on buying by Banks.

GOLD.

Ready	36	5	3
Ashvin delivery	36	5	6
Kartik delivery	36	5	9
Kartik Teji-mandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	51	0	0
Ashvin delivery	51	1	0
Kartik delivery	51	1	6
Kartik Teji-mandi	0	12	0

N. Y. Silver

New York, Oct. 7.

Spot ..... 42 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 7.

October	42.00
December	41.00

Pay In—Oct 10. Pay Out—Oct. 12

Bombay Dyeing Shares Improve On Covering

TATA STEEL SHARES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Burmas And Cements Steady

BOMBAY: October 8.

The Wall-Street Market ruled steady yesterday and U. S. Steel shares as well as Anaconda Coppers advanced one dollar. At the meeting of the Advisory Council a resolution was adopted approving of the efforts for greater co-operation between Administration, Business and Labour. Such a resolution without detailed measures for co-operation cannot have much effect.

The local market seems to have steadied around present levels and neither buyers nor sellers find anything in the situation for inducement.

The market will remain closed on Monday, being monthly Settlement, after which there will be some activity, but there is more disposition to await developments.

Tata Steel shares were barely steady and Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 25. Cotton Mill shar es fared well with some covering in Bombay Dyeing shares as approach of Diwali will see better business in cotton piecegoods.

Bombay-Burmas were steady on satisfactory dividends, while Associated Cements also ruled steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Oct. 8.

100	Ahmd. Advance	426	4
250	BOM DYEING	865	0
100	CENTURY	271	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	254	0
100	COLABA	149	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0 5	9
100	Finlay	120	0
100	GOKAK	155	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	56	0
100	Khatau	115	0
100	KOHINOOR	265	8
250	Laxmi	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	139	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	238	8
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2940	0
50	SIMPLEX	81	8
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1.000	Western	875	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	108	8
25-50	Central	30	0
500	Imperial	1557	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378	2
50-100	India	141	8
100	Reserve Bank	115	0
5	Unions	5-8-6	
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	115	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	6
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	39	8
200	Oriental	4250	0
15-50	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah Old	129	6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1405	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	118	0
100	Bombay Suburban	137	0
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	150	0
1000	TATA POWER	1307	8
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	927	8
100	C. Province	99	12
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	99	0
500	Tapty Valley	718	12
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp	6	10
2	sh Indian Copper	2	7
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	42	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1302	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	273	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Bombay Dyeing (847/8) 850 846 853 860 862 865

Century (268/8) 268 271

Central India (252) 251 254 253 254

Kohinoor (261/8) 262 261 264 265/8

New Great (235) 236 235 236 238/8

Simplex (80/4) 80 79/8 80 81/8

Swadeshi (211/4) 211 214 215

Associated Cement (114) 113 114 115 114/8 115

Andhra (1410) 1405

Tata Hydro (147) 147/8 150

Tata Power (1305) 1307 1305 1310 1307/8

Tram. Ord (117) 117 118

T. Steel Dfd. (1290) 1290 1277 1295 1292 1297 1285 1300 1292 1305 1302/8

Tata Steel Ord. (269/8) 269 268 271 270 272 270 273

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/12) 156/12

Bellapur (185/8) 185 186 187

B. Steam (217) 217 218

B. Burma (493) 500 493 498 497 502 500 503/12

	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	305	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	187	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	218	0
125	B. BURMA	503	12
50	Burma Conty.	172	8
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5-3	
50	BOM. TELEPHONE	79	8
100	I. BLEACHING	126	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	72	0
30	Premier Cons.	64	0
15	Scindia	19	8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	10
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.525	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	296	4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562	8
5	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power XD	1557	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	156	12
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 8

London market—		
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-5-0	
Standard copper 3 months	£44-10-0	
Electrolytic copper	£50-10-0	
Bombay market—		
Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs.	48-14-0

Tone: Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/12	
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/4	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/14	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4	
3	per cent 1963/65	98	
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/8	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	107/8	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	112	
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	118	
3	per cent U P Bonds	96/8	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12	
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4	
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1949/55 Loan	117	
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8	
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore	100/2	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1974 B P T	109/8	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	116/8	
5	per cent 1954 M Deb	129	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/10 to close at Rs. 98/11.

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 281 3/4

Bank's buying T T 277 3/4

Bank's buying D D 277 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,315

Bank's buying T T 1.350

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 78

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 87 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.78 1/2 7th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 8th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/3 8th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 8th inst.

Java/London 8.80 8th inst.

London/Paris 178.91 7th inst.

London/Belgium 28.35 1/2 7th inst.

London/Switzerland 21.00 1/2 7th inst.

London/Berlin 11.96 7th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 7th inst.

London/New York 4.78.93 7th inst.

London/Amsterdam 8.81 7th inst.

London/Italy 91.06 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-4-5 6th inst.

Gold £7-5-0 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/16 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 3/8 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 month 1 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent 7th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 7.

Call Loan London			1/2
3	per cent	80	1/2
3 1/2	per cent	93	
3 1/2	per cent 1954/59	102	3/4
4	per cent 1948/53	106	3/4
4 1/2	per cent 1950/55	112	
4 1/2	per cent 1958/68	116	
5	per cent 1942/47	109	3/4
3	per cent 1949/52	98	3/4
2 1/2	per cent British Consols	73	3/4
3 1/2	per cent War Loan	101	5/8
4	per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110	1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary steady		44/4	1/2

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct. 7.

December ..... 5s. 4d.

PEACE WITHOUT HONOUR—CHHATARI DEPARTS—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION—LOCAL ASSOCIATION

Peace has been saved for the world. Nations who were hardly prepared for a catastrophe have heaved a sigh of relief. Hundreds of scouts who would have been called upon to sacrifice their principles and their lives and shed the blood of their brothers in the name of self-defence have been saved, thanks to the willingness of Mr. Chamberlain to give up principles for evident motives.

Mr. Wilson wrote in the "Scout" that the Arabs sealed their contracts in the name of British honour. After the turn of Palestine Arabs, now it comes the turn of Czechoslovakia to talk of British "honour." The Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, should be willing to confess the hollowness of British principles and loyalties

Sir Byramjee's Guest

The cold weather touring of the National Commissioner of the B. P. Association has resulted in the arrival of the Nawab of Chhatari in Bombay as the guest of the Sir Byramjee Association. It was announced in the "Jam-e-Jamshed," the official organ of the Sir Byramjee Association, that a grand welcome awaited the Nawab of Chhatari at the hands of thousands of scouts in Bombay and a militaristic guard of honour would be presented to him at the V. T. station by "Indian" scouts. The Nawab of Chhatari was received at the V. T. station by about a dozen Parsi scouts, mostly from Mr. Godrej's troop. The guard of honour idea is said to have been dropped at the last moment for unknown reasons. We expected the Nawab of Chhatari to address a huge public meeting at the C. J. Hall before an enthusiastic audience, and a press reporter hovered round a deserted C. V. Mehta Hut in vain attempting to catch a glimpse of the Union Jack or hear the old Military brass band tunes at Scout Rallies. It was announced that a small "camp fire" would be held after daylight where picked scouts would be present, but unkind Nature poured cold water over the flames and heavy rains marred the joy of an otherwise nice "little" function. A'la Liberal fashion it is said that the Nawab of Chhatari was given a purdah tea party by the venerable Knight of Bombay Scouting. The Nawab of Chhatari was introduced in pompous dignity to the D. Qs of the Bombay Scout World. We do not know when "India's Scout Chief?" departed from Bombay as he left for the grand elephant procession that awaited him elsewhere.

Rural Reconstruction

Pandit Bajpai was hastily summoned from Bombay by an urgent call from the Premier of U. P. who wanted to discuss the possibility of the Hindustan Scout Association undertaking Rural Reconstruction work in his Province. Bajpaiji is the author of several books on village reconstruction, and his recent book "Better Villages through Scouting" set us thinking. At the summer school of Rural Reconstruction held at Myingyan District, Burma, Mr. U. Hla Gyi, F.R.H.S., lectured on Rural Reconstruction.

The Government of Bombay has given a substantial grant to the Hindustan Scout Association. The money comes from the taxpayer's pocket and more than half of it goes to pay the salaries of the Scout Organisers. It is but meet that a money which comes from the people through the Government must return to its original source in shape of services rendered. India's welfare lies in the village, the greatest call of need comes from the Indian village. The B. P. Movement in Bombay, dominated as it was by city-bred officialdom, cared little for scouting in the village till Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran and his lieutenants spread the scout gospel in the villages. To-day scouting must become predominantly rural. It can only spread to the villages if the organisers undertake Rural Reconstruction. The Scout organisers in the districts would do well to go through a thorough study of Rural reconstruction through the agency of the local scout troop. The Organiser's Headquarters must be a village which must be beehive of rural activities. If possible, enthusiastic scout organisers must run Rural Reconstruction camps or add Rural Reconstruction courses in the usual Scouters' Training course. According to Bajpaiji Scouting can come to the aid of the improvement of individual aid and ability, economic progress, socio-optical reconstruction, public health, and communal welfare and provide local entertainment.

A genuine contribution to Rural Reconstruction will secure immense public sympathy to the scout movement, bring additional assistance, financial and otherwise, from the Government and public and give an additional impetus to the scout himself for enthusiastic and active public work.

Local Association

Bombay has given a splendid impetus to the Scout Movement. When the old B. P. Association was facing the storm and when practically all its activities were paralysed, Bombay scouting had a rapid progress with the enthusiasm and energy of the new blood that came into the Movement. Practically every school in Bombay was consistently approached, Principals gave their whole-hearted sympathies, and three training camps were held during the year to provide efficient scoutmasters with ideals to run local scouting. Splendid training camp grounds were procured near Bombay at Malad and Karanja to advance scouting in the open air. During the year that has gone by the I.N.S.A., with a small band of workers, was faced with an envious task. At first it was involved in lengthy discussions with the Seva Samiti, then it had to deal with the National Headquarters of the B. P. Movement and the Provincial Headquarters, it had to carry on extensive propaganda in the press and public, and beyond it it had to organise the scout movement in local groups. The various conferences too took up a good deal of time. With the single aim of serving the scout ideal and raising to the level of unalloyed patriotism and national service, the I.N.S.A. went ahead and has been singularly successful in almost all its tasks. After a year of strenuous and hard work it has blended its soul with the Hindustan Scout Association. In the midst of its multifarious activities it hardly found time to pay attention to local details. The organisation of a pukka Local Association was specially put off to avoid any competition or conflict with genuine national association. The delay has been well awarded by the unity that has been achieved between all groups in the city. A formal acceptance of arrangements which have been informally arrived at is all that remains to perpetuate a single, powerful national organisation in the city. The new Hindustan Scout Association, the I.N.S.A., the Seva Samiti and the Bombay Municipality will be all hailed as the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, when Bajpaiji returns in November to set his seal on unity.

The task ahead is now simple. It is five-fold. Almost all schools have shown their sympathy and willingness to accept the national ideal; the troops must now be consolidated and local provision must be made for their effective working. A large number of Principals of schools have lately demonstrated an active sympathy for the scout movement, special measures must be taken to make the sympathy effective and helpful to the Movement. Thirdly, a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the public have shown their keenest sympathy for the national scout ideal, this sympathy must be harnessed by enrolling them as members of the Local Association. Fourthly there is the need of extensive propaganda. The "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar," the "Kaisar-I-Hind" are rendering effective and regular service to the scout ideal. Almost all other national papers have neither lacked in zeal or sympathy for the national cause. This Press propaganda must be made still more effective by its being properly organised on a systematic basis. Lastly comes the need of putting on a permanent and organised footing the local Girl Scout Movement in the city. The sympathy of Indian ladies to the national cause is unbounded. A nucleus must spread into a powerful and active movement.

A GERMAN METEOROLOGICAL EXPEDITION

An important German meteorological expedition, under Dr. Linke, the famous meteorologist and professor of Geophysics at Frankfurt on Main University, has left for equatorial Africa. The expedition will undertake research into tropical and sub-tropical climates and their effects upon human, animal and plant life, and its members will cross central Africa from the coast of the Indian Ocean, through the Congo district, to the Coast of Angola.

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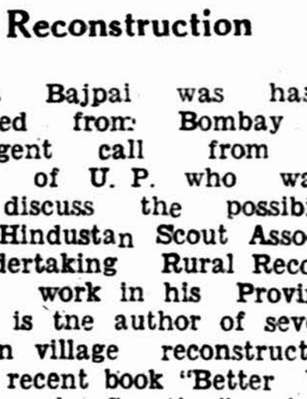

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TWO NEW BOOKS ON ZOROASTRIANISM

(Continued from Page 11)

verse from the sacred texts. As to its value to the student and scholar there can be no doubt whatever. But, the whole is a tabulation of facts and there is no appeal to the reader's emotion or religious sensibility, which is the most striking feature of Mr. Bulsara's work. Dastur Dhalla can stir these feelings as those who have heard him speak or those who have read his work on "Our Perfecting World" can testify. But, he is essentially the scholar marshalling facts in due order, leaving his reader to draw his own conclusions. The most interesting part of the book (to the reviewer) is that dealing with the "Revival" since the beginning of the 19th century (pp. 481 to 514). But here the chapters are very short—one might almost say exasperatingly short. One can quite see the reason that led the Dasturji to shorten this portion —the book had already become too long. These last few pages indicate to us the author's views on modern controversies in the community. It is this portion which will arouse the strongest opposition to this book among the orthodox. The learned Dasturji has not minced his words in this section, as when he says that "Orthodoxy is obstinacy to forget anything old and learn anything new. In spite of the bulk of the book one wishes this section were longer—say double the size it has at present. Or would not the Dasturji or some other scholar write a whole book on this part of the history of Zoroastrianism?

I. J. S. T.

Two heads are better than one, especially when they're on the same shoulder.

Under Your Hat

IF you have any sort of a reputation as a slight-of-hand performer, suppose you try this little trick sometime at the conclusion of a private party demonstration.

Place three small biscuits on the table in a row and cover each of them with a borrowed hat. Raise each hat in turn very gravely, eat the biscuit and replace the hat.

Then assure your audience that the three biscuits shall be under whichever one of the three hats is selected.

The audience will select a hat and you conclude the trick by picking up that selected hat and placing it on your head.

Anagram Proverb

"SWEET are the uses of adversity." So runs the old and very true proverb. But by recasting all the letters used in the proverb you will find they can be rearranged to read: "A defeat whose test is very sure."

(For Solution See Page 55).

URDU PERIODICALS

(Continued from Page 11)

the best interests of the country. Munshi Debi Parshad writes a bright article on the ode-writing of Amir Minai and also gives excerpts to show his mastery as an ode-writer. "Pase Pardah" is an interesting story. In this issue poems by Ihsan Danish, Mahmud Israili, Raghupati Sahai Firas and others will repay perusal.

NIGAR (Lucknow).—The September number opens with the 2nd instalment of the article dealing with the life and works of Maulana Nisbati Wasti of Thanesar, a contemporary of Saib of Iran. The excerpts given from his extant Persian poetry are enough to prove his greatness as a poet. It is to be continued. Saiyid Jaafari, in the course of an article, criticises the late Dr Iqbal's views on woman, and remarks that since the Doctor was a hater of western civilisation, he could not reconcile himself with the freedom of woman in any shape "Maktubat e-Niaz" (letters by Niaz) are continued. "History of Islamic India" and the chapter containing questions and answers, a regular feature of the magazine, are well-maintained.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD

"THE GREAT MAN—MAHOMED SAHIB—AND THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM": By Kumar Yashapalsingh. Published by the Seminar of Comparative Religions, Baroda College. Price Rs. 0-5-6.

This small booklet of about forty pages dealing with the main incidents of the life of prophet Mahomed and with the principles of Islam is published by the Seminar conducted by Prof. S. M. Ali, PH. D.

The book is written in easily understandable Hindi. The author is perfectly right when he says that "all the religions that exist in the world, each one of them, in some form or the other, has contributed some particular useful principles and have thus led humanity to higher paths of progress. Such principles characteristic of a religion have not only been useful to the believers of that religion, but to all mankind. Naturally the question arises as to why people professing different religions are perpetually quarreling amongst themselves if the main principles of various religions are such as should be acceptable to all. According to my understanding this is the result of our not knowing the other peoples' religions, and also to the fact that we lay too much emphasis on the points of differences rather than on agreement."

With a view to removing such misunderstanding the author has produced this small very readable book. He has treated the subject not only with deep sympathy but with veneration.

Half the book deals with the main incidents of the Prophet's life, his birth, marriage, his introspection leading to revelation, the propaganda of his message, his hijarat to Medina, his defence against his opponents, the consolidation of his power and his triumphant march to Mecca. At Mecca he preached against idol worship and induced people to guide their conduct according to the precepts contained in the Koran. The people were induced to take vows not to worship stones and stocks, not to thieve, nor to commit adultery, nor infanticide, and to treat women with respect.

The other half of the booklet gives information about the source of Islam, its five main pillars, some description of Sufism, about modern tendencies and finally about the contribution of Islam to human progress.

The booklet is well got up, but there are a few misprints. A book of this type should be published on cheaper paper and sold for two annas instead of five annas and a half. We compliment the author on bringing out this very useful booklet.

SUMANT B. MEHTA.

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

France Honours Writer

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

Another item in the very ambitious stamp programme of France has just been issued and this time a man of letters is the recipient of philatelic honour.

Jean de La Fontaine is a newcomer to postage art and proves to be a very attractive addition to the stamp portrait gallery. He was born in 1621 and died in 1695, so the new adhesive is not commemorative of any special date.

La Fontaine is usually described as a poet, though his universal fame as a writer is almost altogether due to the "Fables" which have been favourably compared to those of the Greek slave, Aesop. He has also been accorded a unique place in the world of literature for his peculiar personal characteristics. His absent-mindedness is perpetuated in many anecdotes. which have provided much of the material for the absent-minded-professor jokes of modern times. La Fontaine was also a most improvident man but his charm and literary ability were sufficient to assure him hospitality wherever he sought it.

His great friends were Moliere, Boileau and Racine.

He was elected to the French Academy in 1683, although the honour was confirmed with great reluctance by Louis XIV. The king was not wholly pleased with the political attachments of the fabulist.

The stamp on which La Fountaine is honoured has a value of 55 francs and is printed in green. Along the base are inscribed his names and the dates of his birth and death. A panel beneath the portrait of the poet bears a scene

illustrative of the fable of the wolf and the lamb.

New Pictorial

From Czechoslovakia comes an attractive pictorial stamp, featuring a view of the city of Pilsen from the air. The stamp has a value of 50 haleru and is printed in green.

Pilsen is one of the principal towns of Bohemia, in Czechoslovakia, and is noted chiefly for its staple product, Pilsener beer, which is exported to all parts of the world.

Among the chief sights of the city are the 13th century Gothic church with a 325-foot tower, and a 16th century Renaissance town hall.

Liechtenstein's Ruler

On March 30th of this year Prince Franz 1 of Liechtenstein gave up his throne in favour of a young grand-nephew, 32 year old Franz Josef. The aged ex-ruler died a few weeks ago, while the postal system of his country prepared to pay tribute to the new sovereign.

The portrait stamps of Franz Josef appeared in August in connection with the ceremonies formally elevating him to the throne. Values of the new adhesives are 21 franc and 3 franc.

Striking Airmail

A very handsome airmail stamp has been prepared in the Netherlands for use on special flights only. The central design is a bird, over whose identity there seems to hover a question. Some writers refer to him as a crow, others as an eagle. Actually he appears to be a crow with eagle-like claws, but at any rate the design is handsomely done. The value of the stamp is 12-1|2 cents, the colours are blue, grey and brown.

Sports Set

In honour of the national Olympic games, Lithuania has issued a set of four stamps in simple and attractive design.

The 5 plus 5 centai in dark and light green pictures a kneeling

archer. A javelin thrower is pictured on the 15 plus 5 in dark and light orange. The 30 plus 10, dark and light blue presents a woman diver and a relay runner is featured on the 60 plus 15, dark and light brown.

New Presidential Stamp

The new stamp in the U. S. Presidential series in the second week of September was the 11 cent adhesive portraying James K. Polk, eleventh president. The stamp is printed in blue.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is Grand Anse Beach and what stamp pictures it?
2. The "Road to Health" appears on what stamp?
3. Who was Lord Cochrane and what stamp honours him?
4. Do you know on what adhesive you may find the figure of Ajax defying the lightning?
5. An Indian chief and his daughter have been portrayed on what postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The white knight "Vytis" is a legendary character of Lithuania's folk-lore. He is identified with the Grand Duke Vytautas, the National hero of the country who died five centuries ago.

2. An Indian dagger appears on a stamp issued by the State of Bundi India, in 1894.

3. Mt. Houllemont is in Guadeloupe, and a stamp of that colony issued in 1928 shows it to you.

4. On a Mongolian stamp of 1932 you will find a lathe worker.

5. The cassowary is a large bird of the ostrich family. He cannot fly, but his powerful legs give him the running power of a horse. You may see him on a stamp issued by North Borneo in 1909.

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THE STANDARD OF WEIGHT

(By Prof. G. R. SAHGAL, B.A., B.Sc., (E.E.) Calif., U. S. A.; D.I.C., London; A.M.I.E.).

The measure for all weights in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world is a Standard Kilogram, consisting of a bar of metal composed of 90 per cent. PLATINUM and 10 per cent. IRIDIUM—an alloy that is least likely to shrink or to expand, to lose or to gain weight. A bar of this description is in the keeping of the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., and is one of the 82 made more than 48 years ago by Johnson Mathey in London, England.

The International Standard

There is in existence one mastu, or "PERPETUAL KILOGRAM" and this is carefully stored away at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures of Severes, France. Likewise at the Bureau are four so-called "Use-Copies," and these serve for checking standard kilograms sent there for the purpose from all parts of the world. The perpetual kilogram is kept in an underground safe that can be opened only in the presence of the three members of the Bureau of Weights and Measures to whom are entrusted the three keys with which it is locked.

Half-Century Difference

The American standard kilogram was checked for the first time recently during the year (1933), and it was found to have gained eighteen-thousandths of a gram since 1889. "This change in the certified value" according to Mr. A. T. Pienkowsky, physicist at the United States Bureau of Standards, "is so small that considerations as to the possible cause or causes are of very little value, the chief significance of the redetermination being that it shows a value practically identical with the former value, even for work of extremely high precision."

Conversion Factors

Multiply Kilograms by 980,665 to obtain DYNES.

Multiply Kilograms by 10x10x10 to obtain GRAMS.

Multiply Kilograms by 70.93 to obtain POUNDALS.

Multiply Kilograms by 2.205 to obtain POUNDS.

Multiply Kilograms by 1.102x10 over —3 to obtain TONS (short).

Multiply Grams by 980.7 to obtain DYNES.

Multiply Grams by 15.43 to obtain GRAINS (troy).

Multiply Grams by —3 over 10 to obtain KILOGRAMS.

Multiply Grams by 10x10x10 to obtain MILLIGRAMS.

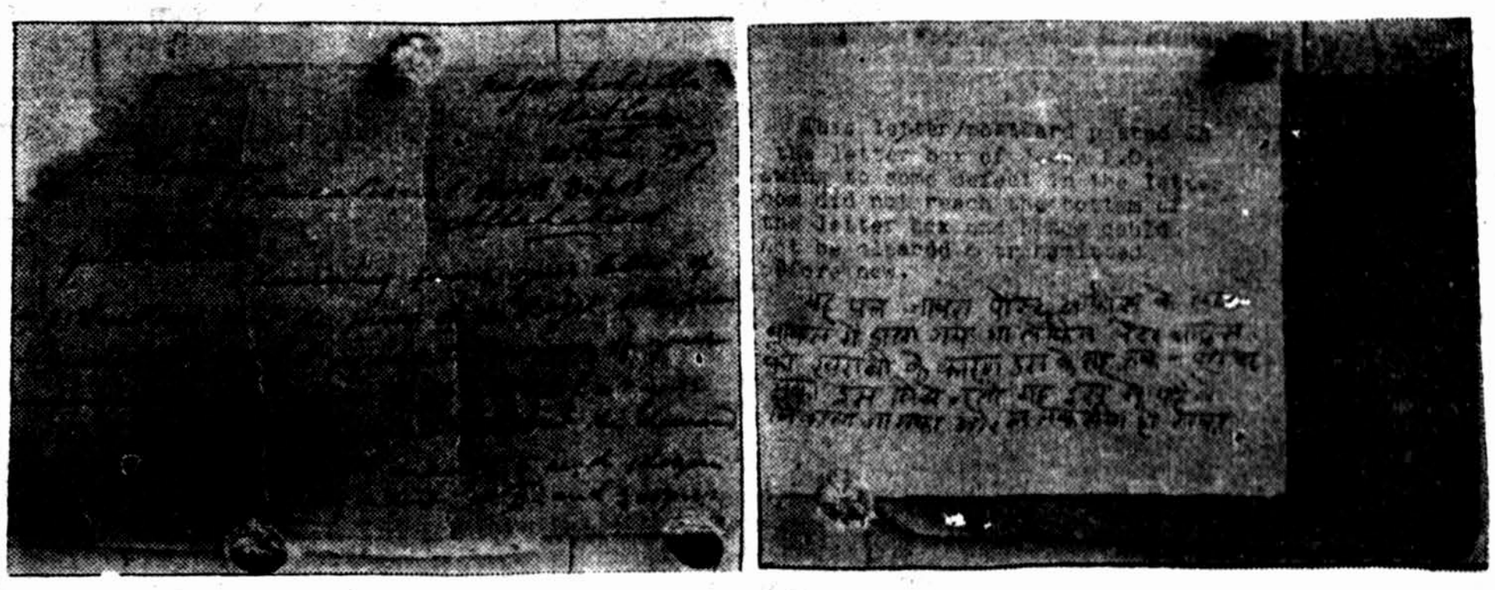
Multiply Grams by 0.03527 to obtain OUNCES.

Multiply Grams by 0.03215 to obtain OUNCES (troy).

Multiply Grams by 0.07093 to obtain POUNDALS.

Multiply Grams by 2.205x10 over —3 to obtain POUNDS.

POSTCARD TAKES 21 YEARS TO REACH ADDRESSEE



(Left) Letter side of the post card; (right) the address side of the card.

About 600 miles' journey in 21 years! This is the tale of a postcard delivered here on September 12 to the firm of Lala Ram Narain Lal, publishers and book-sellers of Allahabad.

The card contained an order for some books by a teacher, Mr. Bansidhar of Ratlam (Central India). It was posted at Jaora about December 25, 1917, and reached the addressee through the Nagpur Dead Letter office after about 21 years in a crisp state.

The cause of the delay in its delivery given by the dead Letter office, is that 'owing to some defect in the letter box, it could not reach the bottom; hence it could not be cleared and transmitted before now.'

The addressee, namely Lala Ram Narain Lal, is no more and his successors propose to preserve this card as a relic.

This, it is understood, beats all past world records of postal delays. (Photos by S. Mujtaba).

CRICKET

England v. Australia Tests

The Score Sheet Suggests England Was The Better Team

(By Major R. T. Stanyforth, in "The Cricketer")

ENGLAND has failed to regain the Ashes but we cannot help feeling that luck was not with us in spite of the fact that Hammond won the toss on every occasion.

This, indeed, is a big advantage, but it was more than out-weighed by other happenings.

We should undoubtedly have won the first match at Nottingham had five days been allotted to the Tests this year.

At Lord's we were at one time in an admirable position to force a victory when an accident to Ames and Hammond's inabilitty to bowl altered the situation.

The Manchester match, of course, created a record of its own —in all probability four days would not have been sufficient to produce a finish there if fine weather had prevailed.

It was predicted in these columns after Lord's that the absence of Ames from the next two games might just turn the scale in Australia's favour, and so it proved. At Leeds, we suffered a very narrow defeat which might well have been a victory if we had been able to include in the team one more resolute batsman such as Ames.

The Selectors on this occasion, and also at Manchester, were in a particularly difficult position. If they played the best wicket-keeper and the best bowlers available, the batting, more or less, terminated with No. 6.

Ames The Key Man Of England XI

It so happens that Ames is at the moment the key man to the England XI as we have no bowler who is a good enough batsman to find himself going in No. 7.

This may be a reflection on our cricket as a whole, for it certainly must be admitted that we are short of all-rounders. G. O. Allen would, of course, have filled the part, but unfortunately he has been unsound throughout the season

The Selectors got themselves out of the difficulty at Manchester by including a batsman wicket-keeper—Gibb. Whether his wicket-keeping would have been adequate cannot now be known, for though chosen again for the Leeds match he had to give up his place, owing to an injury, to Price.

Judging by results it would have been better to adopt the third alternative as was done at the Oval, and leave out one of the regular bowlers

This record-breaking match which resulted in such an overwhelming victory for England and squared the rubber was curiously similar to the last England v. Australia contest which was played on that ground in 1934, except that the luck was reversed.

We must sympathise deeply, with Australia in the injuries to Bradman and Fingleton which robbed us of a good deal of satisfaction and made what might have been a great game a farce in its later stages. At the same time, we cannot believe that the result could have been different as even Bradman cannot hope to win a match in the face of a score of 903 for 7 wickets. Whilst on the subject of injuries it must be remembered that Australia lacked the services of Barnes throughout the greater part of the season and that Chipperfield was hurt at Lord's and subsequently developed an appendix which probably had not improved his cricket for some time. Barnes showed himself a player of great promise at the Oval, and had he been fit earlier he might well have strengthened the Australian batting by taking the place of Fingleton or Badcock. In fact, the Australian batting depended really on Bradman, Brown and McCabe who, each on occasion, by superhuman batting staved off defeat, while Bradman's century at Leeds gained a victory.

The England batsmen, on the other hand, proved themselves very formidable all through. It is true that at Leeds either O'Reilly was too good, or the batting was irresolute. Expert opinion seemed to favour the latter theory, but it must be remembered that a good bowler at his best cannot be hit.

Anyhow, this season has proved that we have now and should have for some years to come a team of batsmen who should seldom be in difficulty against any bowling.

Hutton's great achievement at the Oval is still so fresh in everyone's memory that further eulogies are unnecessary. Suffice it to say that he has already proved himself a greater No I batsman that even his most fervent admirers anticipated.

Edrich's Failure In Test Matches

His partner Edrich has, alas, been a continual failure in Test cricket, but he is a fine player who will soon justify the confidence of the Selectors. Compton—the youngest of them all— has shown himself of real international class, whilst of the older brigade, Hammond, Ames, Paynter, Barnett Hardstaff and Leyland have all mastered the Australian bowling, and together have formed as strong a batting side as we could wish for

Hammond, of course, is in a class by himself—just below Bradman.

Leyland, unfortunately, must be nearing the close of a great career in international cricket. It was a triumph of tactics to include him in the last match and send him in No. 3, although one cannot help wishing that a younger player could have carried out a similar role. We have several young batsmen who have not yet had a chance—to mention two only, Fagg and Yardley. It would have been all to the good for the future if one at least could have been "blooded" at the Oval.

The Australian bowlers were certainly up against a stiff proposition this year, but they had to depend too much on O'Reilly, who deserves the very highest praise.

Fleetwood-Smith has periods of accuracy when he is very dangerous, but he generally offers too many opportunities to a batsman with a variety of strokes.

McCormick is a good fast bowler, but not a great one. He appears to lack stamina and his length is not always unimpeachable. Thre was one evening at Lord's when if he had not bowled short on a nasty wicket. England must have lost at least four wickets instead of two before the close of play.

Ward Not Equal To Grimmett

Ward hardly proved himself a competent successor to Grimmett, but surely he should have been given another chance at the Oval?

Waite gets a certain amount of pace off the pitch, but is a very ordinary opening bowler.

The England bowlers, about which such grave doubts had been expressed, really did all and more than could have been expected of them. A few experiments were tried in the early matches, but only one real discovery was made —that of Wright—who secured some most valuable wickets with his fast leg-breaks Bowes, owing to unfitness, was not available till late in the season which was another stroke of ill-fortune, as it was recognised that he is still the best fast-medium opening bowler we possess, in fact, he is the only one who really "moves" the ball. Farnes and Verity both bowled well throughout the season, and together with the two mentioned above made an attack not only respectable but almost menacing.

Well as these four have done their work however, there must be considerable anxiety regarding our bowling in the future. We still require fresh talent before we visit Australia again—in particular a bowler is good enough to bat No. 7. We also require a young wicket-keeper to understudy Ames.

However, it is no good looking too far into the future. It has been a satisfactory summer and might possibly have been still more so.

It was a great series of matches, producing some remarkable achievements on both sides. The score sheets, at any rate, suggest that England was the better team. All the more therefore should we congratulate Bradman, McCabe, Brown and O'Reilly who kept snatching the victory from our grasp.

In conclusion, it is worth remembering that seldom have the Selectors given more universal or well deserved satisfaction. The absence of Ames forced them into a losing gamble at Leeds it is true, when they took a chance with the batting, but on the other hand, they must be given full credit for a successful gamble at the Oval when they omitted a regular bowler.

The Bahadurkhanji High School Eleven of Junagadh who won the Harprasad Challenge Shield in the Junagadh State Inter-Schools Cricket Competition concluded at Junagadh on September 20. Khan Bahadur B. H. Kazi, Chief Educational Officer in Junagadh State, is seated to the right of the trophy and Mr. B. H. Naik, Head Master of Bahadurkhanji High School to its left.

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I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 1)

so much for his country and who was held in such high esteem by his fellow-men should be denied the right to choose the way of disposing of his own body.

Orthodoxy has robbed many young people of the happiness that was their due, for it hits hard below the belt when anyone has dared to go against it. It is on these same grounds considered somewhat immoral for a Hindoo girl to want to marry a Mohammedan or a Parsee boy, even though the two young people are desperately in love with each other. And the same applies to any boy or girl who wants to marry out of the community to which he or she may happen to belong. The orthodox outlook on life has refused to adjust itself to new conditions and the result is that only those who have the courage to face a hostile world, take the plunge—sometimes to drown, sometimes to find the happiness that is their due. Often they have to resort to a secret elopement, and even then they are hounded down like criminals, and the stout puritans sit and gloat over the unhappiness that they have succeeded in causing to these two iconoclasts, and go on to preach the moral that intermarriages can never be happy. Such is the power of orthodoxy in India.

It is a great thing to have an elephant's strength, but it is inhuman and degrading to use that force. But orthodoxy does not seem to think so. It has taken upon itself the responsibility of safeguarding the morals of anyone and everyone they can lay hands upon, basing their morality not on the laws of God, but on the obsolete conventions of primitive caste, on superstitions and beliefs which no sane and sensible person living in this age should tolerate, and they hold up their own selves as patterns of virtue to substantiate the philosophy they preach.

Security—yes. That word means so much in India. It has been preached as the gospel of youth, whereas I have always regarded it as the refuge of age. It has no fascination for me, though the struggle to assert myself becomes grimmer every day. But there are hundreds of other young men who have sacrificed every spark of individuality to attain that degree of security which is regarded as the condition precedent to marriage and in order to face the world on their own. It is the first thing that is expected of us—the one thing that orthodoxy has decreed that every father should expect from his son.

I still remember arguing on this point with one of my father's friends whom I respect. He was impressing upon me the need for embracing security because our family resources were somewhat limited. I can still see him leaning back in his director's chair in the House of Tatas and trying hard to knock some sense into my rebelling head. I always listened to him with respect because H. P.'s own life and career was different from what he preached. He had taken more chances in life than one should expect from a disciple of the philosophy of security. It was really inconsistent with what he was telling me then, but he had some allegiance to my father which took first place over his allegiance to young men and to himself. So that although I never believed a word of what he said, I always admired him for trying. Fortunately H. P. had a great sense of humour. Unlike other leaders of thought in India, H. P. always tried to understand the other man's point of view. And when I once wrote to him to say that I was a little disappointed that this idea of hugging security should come from him, who had on several occasions discarded security to assert his individual self, he was gallant enough to acknowledge that I had an argument he could not refute, and then to justify his attempt to instil security into me he modestly said that his success was merely due to the fortunate combination of circumstances. I hope one day I too will be able to say the same—a fortunate combination of circumstances—for there is to be no security for me for a long time.

Security

On this question of security, I cannot help narrating what happened in Paris on my long journey from Bombay to the English capital, where the Bar Finals were waiting to receive my urgent attention. It is one of those things that happen to you once in a lifetime and never again. It is almost a short story. But it is one of those which orthodoxy in India will regard as immoral, and the telling of it is perhaps in shocking taste. Be that as it may, this one little episode fills up a great deal of the emptiness of my life, and I often think about it when I feel depressed, disillusioned and on the verge of being beaten.

The P. and O. liner "Strathaird", which brought me from Bombay, had berthed at Marseilles. The gangway went up. I caught hold of one of the porters as they poured in. I had my luggage collected and rushed through the ceremonial of passport and customs to catch the early morning train to Paris.

As I sat in the compartment, I took stock of myself. I had got up from a death-bed, and had been a source of much anxiety to my parents through the long months when I was fighting diphtheria. The idea of seeing Paris again had given me new life. It was like going from one home to another, not knowing where I really belonged. Intellectually I felt I belonged to the West, emotionally to the East. It was a queer mixture. Somehow they blended in me.

I was twenty-five—an Oriental who had lived the most impressionable part of my life in the West. I knew Paris well. As the train slowed down some twelve hours later at the outskirts of Paris, I recalled my previous visits. Twenty-three I counted. This was a fair estimate, for a two-months' stay and a short week-end were each counted as a visit.

In the corridor of the train I leant against the window-rail. The cold outside had frosted the glass and the familiar lights of Paris were blurred out of sight. On other occasions I had felt flurried, anxious, restless. Then I had something to look forward to. Now there was only Paris on the other side. Paris would always be there. So there seemed to be no hurry. It was merely a change of outlook, probably brought about by diphtheria germs, probably by my own self.

At the Gare de Lyon, through the crowd I fought my way to a taxi and drove to the Etoile—to the little apartment in the rue de Faubourg St. Honore which I liked to call my 'garconniere.'

The fresh water in which I bathed was a change after a fortnight on board. A clean shave, clean shirt, and I felt a different man—refreshed after a long journey, ready for the night. I felt the blood running in my veins. I felt young.

Outside in the streets the cabs raced on the boulevards, pulling up abruptly with a screeching of brakes. Fast driving, a sniff of danger, pulling up just in time and on again—faster, faster.

That evening I rang up P——. He was a great friend of mine. But P—— was out and all I could do was to leave a message. I went alone to the gaily lit Cafe Triomphe. I sat listening to the music from a troupe of Cossacks tinkling on the strings of balalaikas, and sipped my first Pernot in many months. After midnight I took a taxi to Montmartre. In the Cloche d'Or I had a 'plat-du jour and a carafe of wine. Around me were the old faces I had not forgotten. Faces I had seen years ago—some lifted, some fallen. New faces too. Fresh stock. But they did not interest me. They seemed all alike—as if they all came from the same fifth rib. That was my attitude to women—my attitude even to life.

Later that night I went to Melody's Bar. The 'maitre d'hotel' had changed, but the same middle-aged, prosperous looking lady at the cash desk greeted me with her usual smile. She had seen me there on each of my twenty-three visits, and knew my habits well, knew the champagne I ordered, knew even my taste in women. I got up and danced. The rumba had still remained a speciality of this 'boite' of Paris, and now the even more primitive rhythm of the Congo was creeping into this citadel of hot music. But nothing seemed right.

When I got back to my apartment in the early hours of the morning I made up my mind to catch the ten o'clock 'plane to London. Paris did not feel the same.

As early as eight the telephone rang. P—— had got the message, when he got in late at night. Over the 'phone P—— did most of the talking. He would not hear of my leaving before Monday and then we could fly together as P—— had some short business in London. It was all fixed. We would meet for tea at Webers, for it was a Saturday and the offices would close early. That was the arrangement. I merely acquiesced. I was too tired to argue. I turned over when P—— rang off and fell asleep till noon, when the concierge rang me as she always did, and asked whether breakfast was for one or for two. It was so much like the Paris I knew. Coffee and rolls, even though just for one.

I had a late lunch. As I stepped out of the Chez Korniloff in the rue d'Armeil, there was still an hour for P——'s tea appointment, so I took a cab and drove along the Elysees when the mad idea crossed my mind and I asked the driver to take me to the Louvre. It was my first visit. I felt I ought to be ashamed I had not been there before, but there had never been any place in my Paris diary for museums of Art. I had never seen Paris or any other capital in the orthodox way, and conducted tours I found revolting.

I decided what I wanted to see in the short time at my disposal. First came the Mona Lisa, and that smile of hers Pater had raved about. Then the El Grecos There was only one thing more I wanted to see, but no one seemed to know where it was. The attendants looked at each other in bewilderment. They had worked there for years, but they had never heard of Helen of Troy. Yet I was positive she was there.

For a while I wandered through the long corridors. Other priceless treasures passed me, but I would not stop to look at them. Down a flight of stairs I descended. Half-way was a stone likeness of a pair of wings. It was very famous, but somehow it did not interest me. Time was too short and P—— would be waiting. I turned right at the bottom of the stairs. The long corridor was empty except for a statue at the far end. There she stood before me, but it was the Venus de Milo I really wanted. Only my mind was confused, and I kept asking for her by the wrong name. I stopped and looked at her. It was a silhouette of grace and feminity, a study in style and deportment. From where I stood, it was perfect and the manoeuvring of lines was clever. The way she stood—her weight on one leg, her arms broken to relieve her from the embarrassment of deciding how to hold them, her breasts naked, her raiment on the verge of slipping down, though only on the verge; the way she looked—wistfully, far away, upwards; all this the lines suggested.

I came nearer. Step by step I drew closer to the cold stone, till I saw the curve of her breasts and the navel chiselled out of stone, the dents and the flaws. I walked round her. The neck was slightly thick and there was a curve in her back—a suggestion of a stoop. There was nothing delicate about this woman. She could not possibly look elegant in silk satins and dim lights would not suit her complexion. As wife, mother, mistress, I pictured her, but she did not appeal to me as anything more than a casual affair, and that prompted solely by

(Continued on Page 49)

The ADVANCE GUARD

Send the advance guard to the front and keep your enemy the disease at bay. "AMRITDHARA" the magic cure serves this purpose for it is a powerful germicide and kills the disease germs instantaneously checking further complications of the illness.

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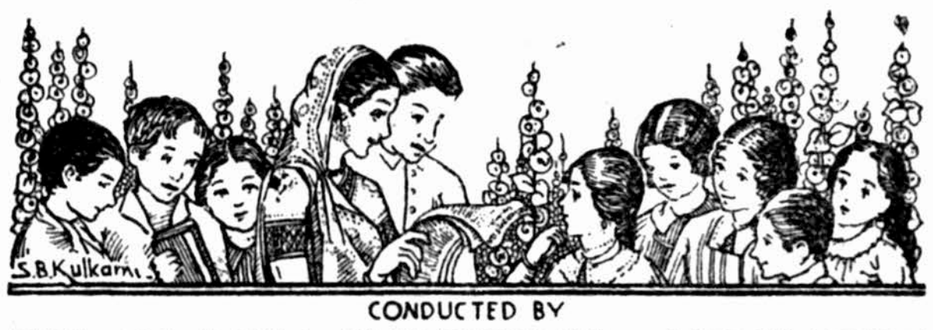
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Dates for the Fifth All-India Children's Gathering have been finally fixed. It will be held on 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, 1938. Of course, you know, where? At Sukkur, Sind.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

Four Children's Gathering have been held upto this time. The last one, you will remember, was held here at Bombay. All these Gatherings were successful: So. I am sure, you are going to make this Gathering also a great success.

What a joy it is to meet sisters and brothers of different places. You show them what you can do and they will show you what they have learnt. Thus, from each other you can know so many things. This, you and your parents will agree, is the best entertainment and the best education.

BOMBAY PARTY.

Bombay party will leave this place by boat on Sunday, October 16, 1938. They will not only see Sukkur, but also visit various other places in Sind. Their programme will be as follows:—

16th morning Leave Bombay
18th evening Arrive at Karachi
19th evening Leave Karachi
20th morning Arrive at Hyderabad
20th evening Leave Hyderabad
21st morning Arrive at Sukkur
21st, 22nd and 23rd Gathering Programme
24th morning Leave Sukkur
24th morning Arrive at Larkhana.
25th whole day Visit to Mohan-jo-Daro
25th evening Leave Larkhana.
26th morning Arrive at Karachi
26th morning Leave Karachi.
28th evening Arrive at Bombay (by boat)

They will go round all these places mentioned above, and see the most important historical places and sights everywhere.

LODGING AND BOARDING.

The Bombay Party will leave under the leadership of Mr. R. P Rao, assisted by responsible ladies and gentlemen, workers of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari. All boys and girls will go under the best guidance and supervision of those who believe in the service of children.

At all places mentioned above, very nice lodging and boarding arrangements will be made for the party. There will be no trouble of any kind. The party which went there last time in the year 1936 can vouchsafe this!

SUBSCRIPTION.

A subscription of Rs. 25 only for boys and girls under 12 years old and Rs. 40 only for others has been fixed. This subscription includes Boat and railway fare, conveyance, lodging, boarding and everything,

So you see, in what a little amount, you get so much advantage. None should, as a matter of fact, lose this best opportunity. You cannot get such opportunities again and again, so now is the chance to avail of it.

PROGRAMME.

The programme at the Gathering consists of a visit to the important sights and views of Sukkur and Rohri, Sports, Dramatic Performances and an Exhibition of Art and Handicrafts. Numerous prizes will be awarded to children.

Party going from Bombay, as said above, will also visit other important places in Sind. At any rate, if you cannot go, you may send the things prepared by you for the Exhibition, and they may bring some prizes for you.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

Show these couple of paragraphs to your parents and teachers, please: They are meant for them:—

Friends, you know that such opportunities as this one, are rare. Children do not get frequent chances to go outside their places and have a wider outlook of life. It is, therefore, your duty to allow children to go to the Gathering.

By travelling, mixing with other children and coming in touch with them, the younger generation learns as much within a short time, as they would learn by going to School for years and years. The school authorities elsewhere consider this Gathering as a part of education to boys and girls. Let schools of Bombay as well feel so.

NECESSARY INFORMATION.

Let the boys and girls and elders interested in them and this their movement send an application immediately to Mr. R. P. Rao, B.A. C/o., "Gulistan", Khar Bombay 21, to enlist them in the Bombay contingent to the All-India Children's Gathering.

These applications should be sent together with the subscription, reaching the Leader of the Party before or on Wednesday, October 12, latest.

The days in Sind at this time of the year are neither hot nor quite cold. All the same, persons joining the party must carry with themselves a warn bedding and some warm clothes, as it will be rather a little cold there.

Necessary things of daily use, such as tooth brush, paste, soap, comb, mirror, towels, etc. may be carried. No un-necessary things of any kind should be taken.

When you are in the party, you should not leave it and go elsewhere. If very necessary, the Party Leader should be taken permission of. And you must obey the Party Leader implicitly.

You must obtain at least 4 copies each of your age certification from your school of which you are a bona-fide student. These copies of the certificate should accompany your application and subscription.

Address for communications in Sind will be C|o Balkan-ji-Bari Sukkur (Sind). If there are any other necessary particulars and information, they will be given on Friday, October 14, to those only who join the party.

BOMBAY MUST BUCK UP.

Last year, when the All-India Children's Gathering was held here at Bombay, about 350 children came from Sind. Bombay should also buck up and send a good number to Sind.

How many, then, will get ready to go? There is no much time to waste, you should send your applications right now!

* * * *

HOW FAST DO THE BIRDS FLY?

(By Meher Iqbal)

The swift which is generally believed to be the fastest of the birds, flies normally about 70 miles an hour. But it can increase its speed to a 100 miles, and even more.

The Swallow is a much slower flier, rarely exceeding 34 to 38 miles an hour, but the one that was taken from Roubaix to Paris and released, was said to have returned to Roubaix, (a distance of 160 miles) in 90 minutes, which would mean 106 miles an hour.

Members of the crow family—ravens, crows, rocs, magpies, choughs, joys, and nut-crackers—fly from 31 to 45 miles an hour.

Small perching birds fly from 20 to 37 miles an hour, geese from 42 to 55 miles, starlings 38 to 49 miles, falcons 40 to 46.

(Continued on Page 50)

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

"The 5th All-India Children's Gathering will be held at Sukkur (Sind) during the ensuing Divali Holidays, on 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, 1938.

A party from Bombay will leave by boat on the morning of Sunday, October 16, 1938. They will also visit Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkhana (Mohan-jo-Daro), and return here on Friday, October 28, 1938.

Boys and girls under 12 years old will pay Rs. 25/- each, and others Rs. 40/- each, inclusive of everything. Please read detailed particulars in this connection elsewhere on this page.

Applications with money must reach the Leader of the party before or on Wednesday, October 12, 1938 latest.

R. P. RAO, B.A.,
C/o "GULISTAN"
KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

On a Lovely Morning.

(Photo by Nagindas Mehta).

A DIVALI GIFT

What gift are you giving to your sister, brother or friend, this Divali?

Give something that is beautiful, something that is useful, You cannot find a better gift than "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper."

The October issue is an extra special Divali number: It contains delightful pictures and interesting reading matter.

Send your sister, brother or friend's full address with Rs. 2 only to the Manager, and copies will be sent to the addressee throughout the year.

From month to month, until the next Divali, you will be remembered for the nice gift!

Manager, "PUSHPA",
31, Tribhovan Road,
Bombay 4.

Totalitarianism In Sub-Human World

(Continued From Page 4)

writing from long and wide experience, says:—

"It is a general belief, due, probably, to innumerable fiction stories, that animals living together in herds or packs are invariably led by the biggest, strongest, wisest male among them. . . .

When females are present, and a leader is evident, my observation has invariably shown me that an old female plays the part. I am not in a position to say positively that such is invariably the case. Undoubtedly there are exceptions. It has been said, for instance, that among baboons the leaders are likely to be the males. With many animals, however, I am more familiar than I am with baboons, and I am certain that if the females do not invariably lead, at least they usually do."

There is little doubt that, although Clark's definite statement may well apply to other gregarious mammals, monkeys and apes prefer a male dictator. In the baboon communities the sway of the male overlord is sweet but short. While he is dictator he keeps a select harem and the diversions of sex are almost exclusively his, most of the other males in the troop being condemned to enforced celibacy. This is why Monkey Hill at the London Zoo is a strictly bachelor establishment. If females were introduced the males would fight and the winner would keep all the females for himself.

It is not surprising that the moment he shows signs of weakening in his authority the baboon dictator is "bumped off" by one of his bachelor followers. He may not necessarily be killed, but once his hour of triumph is over he takes a very backward place in the life of the community. But, while it lasts, the authority of a dictator of a troop of baboons is very real. He is first to the attack and last away. When the troop is fleeing from danger it is the leader who safeguards the weakling and stragglers and, with a few kindred spirits, brings them back to the security of the main body.

Baboon Dictator

A white hunter in Africa once had an amusing, although rather terrifying, experience of the insolence of office of a baboon dictator. The hunter was out shooting, when a troop of baboons surrounded him. Not daring to shoot, he sat down and awaited events. The huge leader came up, barked out a command and the whole troop halted and sentries shinned up tall trees.

The baboon then walked up to the hunter, took his rifle and examined it like a sergeant-major, snatched off his hat and tried it on, and carefully went over all his clothes. After a thorough examination, which lasted for half an hour, the big baboon ambled off, called down his sentries and departed into the bush. This story, incidentally, is no traveller's tale, but is told on unimpeachable authority.

While baboons favour the totalitarian state system of Government, gorilla society is modelled more on the lines of a Victorian household. Old man gorilla is the absolute head of his family, which consists of his wives and their offspring, and his lordship is seldom disputed. The various family parties which make up a gorilla community live amicably together, although each household strictly minds its own business.

Leadership Among Wolfs

Observations at Whipsnade Park among the wilf pack have shown how deep is the need and sense of leadership among these wild creatures.

Mr. E. G. Boulenger says:—

By day the wolves readily acknowledge their keeper's authority, but with dusk they fall under the dictatorship of their own recognized leader. There is a tendency for the pack to converge in crescent formation upon anyone entering "Wolf Wood." Certain leader wolves on the flanks of the pack act as officers to the others and direct their movements largely at the command of one particular wolf, whose years, size, and sagacity have made him, for the time being, their acknowledged head.

The functions of dictatorship vary with different animals. Among deer and rabbits the leader decides the routine for the day and heads whatever movement is afoot. The old ewe, who is invariably at the head of a clan of wild sheep, leads her followers from range to range and at a certain season of the year takes them where the much-needed salt is to be found. Among domestic cows the leader takes the others home to supper in the evening. A piscine dictator in an aquarium would never rest at night until the rest of the brood were all safely tucked up in the seaweed!

Among the blackfish (one of the dolphin family) the leader acts as pilot and so implicit is the trust placed in it that wherever it leads the others follow. Hunters of the blackfish make use of this peculiarity and many of these whales are thus blindly led to destruction. Some may see in this an apologue of the inevitable end of all dictatorship.

WORLD STAGGERS UNDER LOAD OF ARMAMENTS

(Continued From Page 13)

people from the Artic Circle to the tropics something like dol. 31.76 apiece just to be prepared against the thing that all men fear.

Germany (including Austria) is probably second to Russia in amount of money spent for arms, and a close second to England in the per capita rate of spending. With a national defence budget totalling perhaps about dol. 2,600,000,000, and a per capita annual cost of about dol. 35.62 she is building more and more formidable army, constructing an aerial fleet which she hopes will soon be second to none, and is building a surface fleet which already controls the Baltic and is becoming a formidable rival to Great Britain's in the North Sea.

Italy is more modest in her expenditure, partly because of certain advantages. She has long had the nucleus of the organization necessary to produce a considerable quantity of ships and 'planes and guns. Moreover, she demobilized her forces only a short time ago after the Ethiopian War; hence her organization has had much needed experience in war. She has a fine fleet of light craft and torpedo vessels and probably the best submarine fleet in the world. Her 'planes are numerous and good, her armies numerous and improving.

She announced a bid for Mediterranean naval supremacy earlier in the year when she revealed the largest building programme in her history (including two new 35,000-ton battleships), to cost over a period of years between dol. 157,000,000 and dol. 210,000,000. Her Naval budget will total about dol. 108,000,000 this year and her total direct national defense expenditures will probably exceed dol. 300,000,000 and average of almost dol. 7 a person.

ADDITIONAL ITALIAN COSTS

These expenditures of the three fighting services are only part of the Italian picture, however, and if the still-mounting military costs of the Ethionian conquest be added and the indirect expenditures for air-raid precautions, war reserve food and raw materials, etc., be summed up, the grand total would probably represent the major share of the Italian budget.

It is far harder to estimate the martial expenses of Japan because of the major conflict in which she is involved in China. The cost of the Chinese conquest to Japan has been estimated at about dol. 150,000,000 monthly, in addition to the huge toll of lives and not including the losses caused by the dislocation of Japan's economic machine. Japan's direct cost of the war to date is already somewhat in excess of dol. 2,000,000,000; the national debt has increased more than 100 per cent since 1933 and the people of Japan are paying about dol. 24.60 apiece this year to Mars.

China, too, is paying heavily for war, perhaps more than dol. 1,000,000 a day while war-torn Spain lays liberal tributes of blood and gold on the altar of Mars.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Little Czechoslovakia, threatened by the growing shadows of Hitler's Reich, mobilizes several of her conscription classes, builds concrete and steel fortifications; Poland spends in preparation for war at the rate of more than dol. 150,000,000 a year; Turkey borrows from England to buy armaments, and South American nations are turning to the United States and to Europe for 'planes, ships and munitions.

Large or small, close to Europe's turmoil or the Eastern crisis or isolated like the United States, Australia or China, the nations of the globe are spending freely for arms at a rate that has never been equalled in peacetime.

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

(Continued From Page 16)

discussion. For instance, a Calcutta newspaper went out of its way to characterise Bihar as "nation of police constables and coolies." It was an unwarranted and irrelevant insult. But the angry Bihary threatened, as a result thereof, to flout Congress authority if the Congress would interfere and assert the Karachi resolution in Bihar! Some of those, who take up this position, are men who supported the Congress decision on the Khare episode on grounds of an All-India and national policy. That being so, one can only conclude that the strong words they use in connection with the Bengal-Bihar controversy are the result of high tension and not a deliberate intention to bring down the Congress into contempt and ridicule.

* * * *

What is involved is the right of citizenship. Remove the right of domicile and you deny ordinary civil liberty. Luckily for the Biharis and the Bengalis, Babu Rajendra Prasad has been charged by the Congress High Command with the responsibility of inquiring into the matter. Babu Rajendra Prasad has promised to go into the affair fully and submit an early report. Until the report is available, it will be unprofitable to go further into the question.

* * * *

Next Congress President

Already the air is thick with speculations as to who will be elected to the Congress Presidentship next year. Various names are being put forward but the one which appears to have caught public fancy is the name of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. It is yet difficult to point to any particular person as the sure winner of the greatest honour that is in the power of India to bestow. But those, who watched the debates at the recent meeting of the All-India Committee, point their unerring finger to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

* * * *

A back-bencher member of the A. I. C. C., who passed through Bombay the other day on his way back to his distant home, told me that Moulana Saheb had made an excellent impression on the Committee as a natural leader. He was all admiration for the Moulana for, according to him, Mr. Azad showed not only his powers of advocacy and management but also breathed statesmanship of no mean order.

* * * *

I wonder whether Providence has reserved the Hindu-Muslim question to be settled under the auspices of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. His election to the Congress chair is about the best reply the nation can give the communalists of either side. The Muslim contact progamme will become a reality, perhaps a superfluity, because those competent to speak about it tell me, that, so far at least as Bengal is concerned, Moulana's accession to the Congress chair is certain to sound the death-knell of the unnatural communalism bred by the Fazlul Huq—Nazimuddin combine.

* * * *

The coming year is a difficult year. It is inevitable that we should have at the helm of our affairs a man who can speak for Gandhiji, if occasion should demand, with authority and confidence. That Moulana Saheb is a trusted counsellor and friend of the Mahatma is well-known.

I am told that the leaders themselves are of the opinion that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's election to the Congress presidentship will be the most fitting reply to Mr. Jinnah's presumptuous act of brushing aside the proffered hand of this tried and true statesman in bringing about Hindu-Muslim Unity.

* * * *

I have it on the authority of a friend, who has rarely failed me yet, that the Aga Khan himself is coming out to India to pave the way for a permanent and lasting unity between the two races of this vast continent. I fancy that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's election to the Congress chair should strengthen the hands of the Aga Khan himself. The nation will be honouring itself by honouring Abul Kalam Azad and incidentally it will pave the way for the birth of true Swaraj.

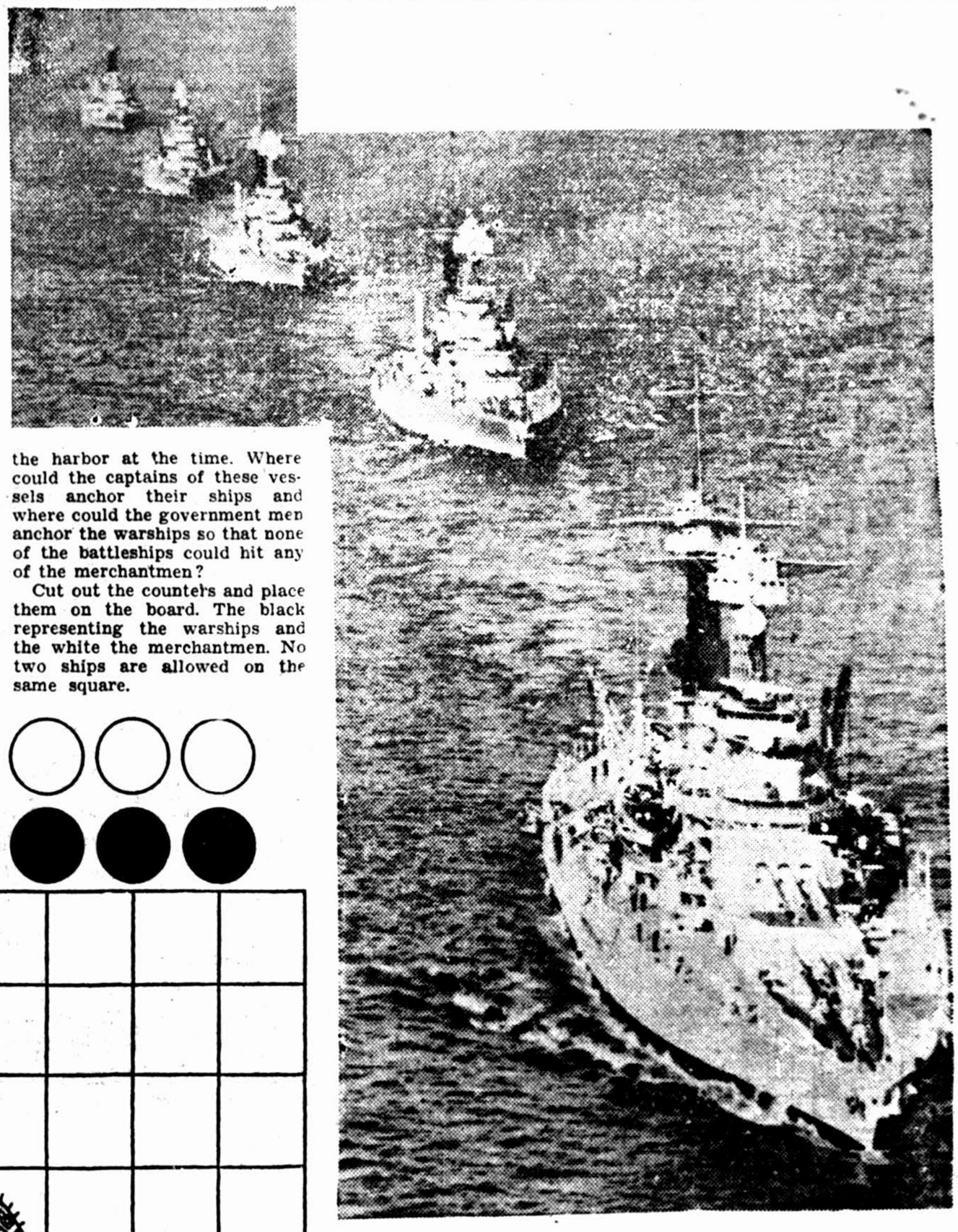
"This way, Noggie, we don't leave any finger prints."

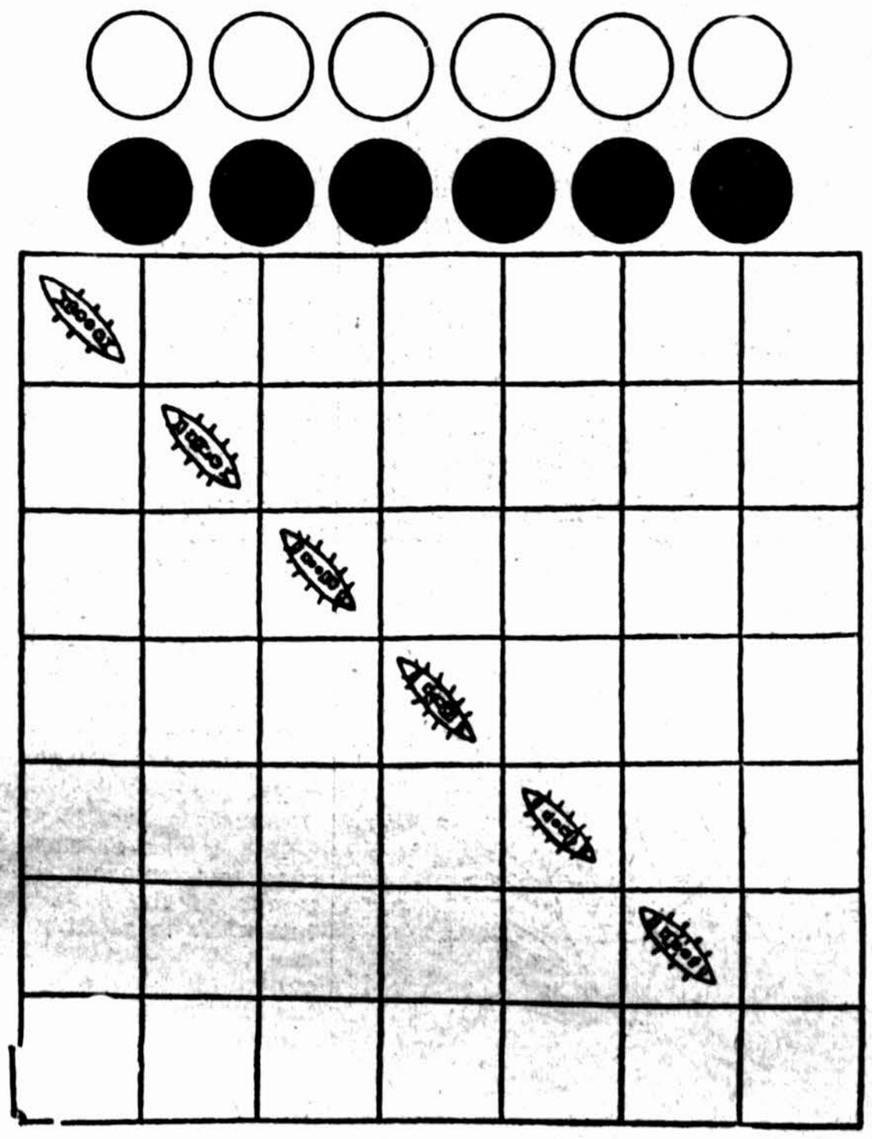
Try This Naval Maneuver

WHEN the great rebellion broke out in the seaport of Keinplatz, the gun crews of the Keinplatz navy joined the revolutionists, while the navigating portion of the fleet sided with the government. Locked in their gun turrets, the revolutionists opened fire at all government property within range. The loyalist sailors tried to check this destruction by steering the ships out of range

To get an idea of the problem confronting the federalists, study the checkerboard below, which represents the harbor of Keinplatz. An object in a square that is in the same row, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, as a cruiser, is in direct fire of the guns of the battleship. Now there were six merchant ships in the harbor at the time. Where could the captains of these vessels anchor their ships and where could the government men anchor the warships so that none of the battleships could hit any of the merchantmen?

Cut out the counters and place them on the board. The black representing the warships and the white the merchantmen. No two ships are allowed on the same square.





(For Solution See Page 55)

KAISERISM.

Nothing is more characteristic of the superiority complex which was conspicuous in most of the utterance of the ex-Kaiser during his heyday than the following story:

His physician report that "Your Majesty has a little cold"

"It must be a big cold," replied the Kaiser. "Everything with me is on a grand scale!"

* * * *

Spinoza devoted hours to capturing spiders and making them fight.

* * *

Florence Nightingale carried a pet owl in her pocket.

* * *

Frederick tne Great seldom washed his face. He hated water. Instead he dabbed red paints on his cheeks to make them appear healthy and clean.

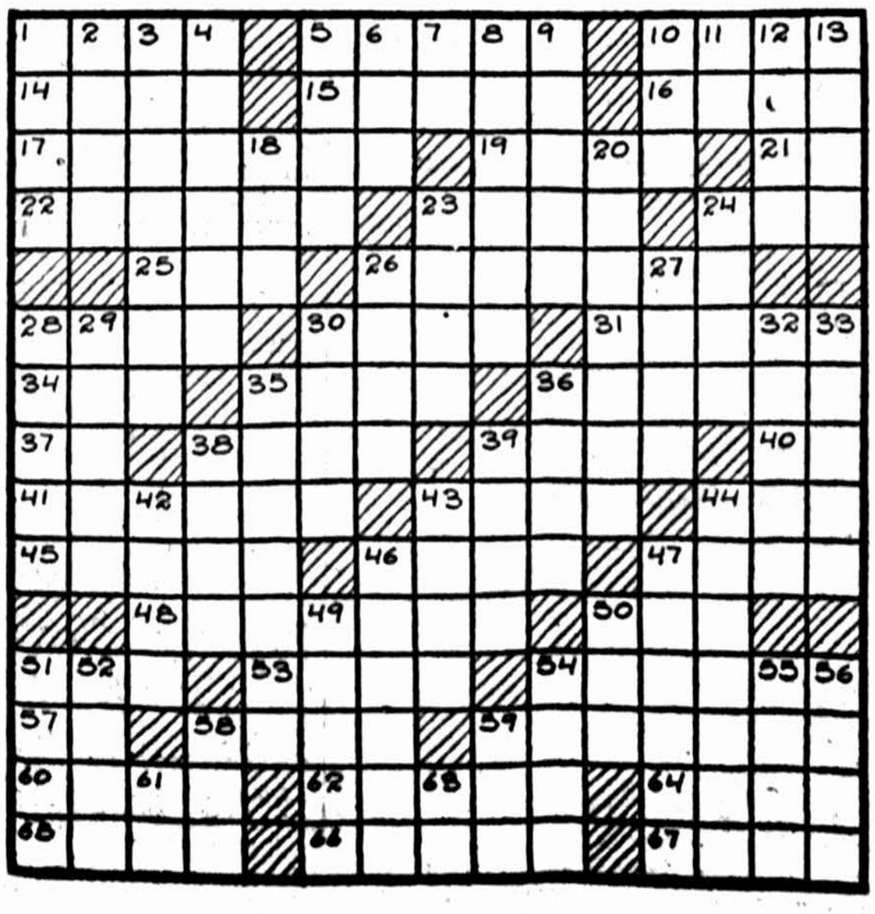
* * * *

Roussan claimed that a phantom walked continually by his side

A CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE QUESTIONNAIRE

HORIZONTAL

1—Pierce with a dagger.
5—Sour substances.
10—Who was commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces at the close of the war?



14—Bearing in the form of a border.
15—Rounded hill.
16—Silkworm.
17—Who is the angel of death?
19—Town in Navarre Province, Spain.
21—Note of the scale.
22—Splinters.
23—Native of Finland.
24—Pointed wooden pin.
25—Nothing.
26—What river is called the Girdle of China?
28—One of a pair.
30—Fish.
31—Civet.
34—Masculine name.
35—Heap.
36—One who pursues game.
37—Towards.
38—Valley.
39—Impolite.
40—Negative.
41—What leader of the Huns was called the "Scourge of God"?
43—Level to the ground.
44—Turf.
45—Coolness.
46—Son of Adam.
47—Only this and nothing more.
48—Charges with gas.
50—Sense organ.
51—Who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner"?
53—Darkness.
54—Spanish hamlets
57—Exclamation.
58—Long staff.
59—What city was the objective of Sherman's invasion in 1864?
60—Melody.
62—Fiber from a tropical plant.
64—Dissolve.
65—Cozy retreat.
66—Hair nets.
67—One of the Great Lakes.

VERTICAL

1—Soaks.
2—Snare.
3—Of what country was Ahmed Bey Zogu King?
4—In what city is Unter den Linden?
5—In what city is Iowa State College?
6—Pass between adjacent peaks.
7—Prefix: not.
8—Empties.
9—What prominent Chinese is brother-in-law of Chiang-Kai-shek: T. V. ———?
10—Turkish headdress.
11—Correlative of either.
12—Quote.
13—What English general was commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces in France and Flanders, 1915-19?
18—Sick.
20—Come without welcome.
23—Cost of a person's transportation.
24—Plague.
26—What university is at New Haven?
27—What is the first name of the novelist who wrote "Riders of the Purple Sage"?
28—Fabled giant.
29—Indited.
30—River in Arizona.
32—Spanish title.
33—Wear away.
35—What is the capital of Sicily?
36—Make quiet.
38—Plunge into water.
39—Rodents.
42—Shallow receptacle.
43—Send out fumes.
44—More tranquil.
46—Village in the Piedmont.
47—French title.
49—Courtly.
50—Cloth measure.
51—Tatar sovereign title.
52—Ireland.
54—Sweetsop.
55—King who married Gudrun.
56—Satisfy.
58—Strike lightly.
60—Everything.
61—Exists.
63—Symbol for tungsten.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Marching Songs Of Soviet Youth

(Continued From Page 4)

cists. Hatred of aggression and determination to defend the Fatherland do not exclude devotion to the ideal of the Revolution. Consider this Red Cavalry song:

When the White Guards invaded and the Donbas was raided
In those grim, unforgettable years.
Swift our columns assembled
How the earth heaved and trembled
As we galloped with song and with cheers.
War again brings marauders
If to our peaceful borders
If the sharpnel once more scatters wide.
With Voroshilov and Budyonny
As of old again we'll rally
The Red Cavalry Army will ride.

At the last Moscow trials it was charged against Rakovsky that he had encouraged the slander that the Russians are an idle dreamy people. Whether he did so or not, it is instructive to see how the gypsy song—the plaintive 'tziganskaya pyesna' with its 'tempo rubato' has been transformed under Soviet influence. The theme of the gypsy song was basically that of sexual passion, involving alternations of hope and despair and ending in frustration and defeat. The Soviet song "Kahovka" known throughout the U.S.S.R., has a typical gypsy melody, passing from nostalgic verse to an ardent chorus, but whereas the ardours of the traditional gypsy chorus used to centre around an explosion of sexual passion, the "Kahovka" chorus is an expression of heroic defiance.

Kahovka, Kahovka, old rifle remember
Fly fast, blazing bullet, fly true
Irkutsk and then Warsaw, Oriel and Kahovka
What places our cause led us through.
The rattle of bullets the thunder of battle
Machine guns so smoothy in play
And proudly in khaki, through flame-swept Kahovka
The girl that we loved made her way.

CHORUS:

By daylight and darkness, through heat and through frost
We pushed on never once turning back.
We're peace-loving people, but our armoured train
Stands alert for the foe's first attack.
Remember dear comrade, how blindly we staggered
As round us the storm battered wild.
And then on us both through the dust and the smoke there
Her gentle blue eyes brightly smiled.
Remembering the days of our youth spent in struggle
Let's drink to the things we hold dear
Our land and that village Kahovka unfading
The home of a girl now not here.

The songs about Stalin, like those about Lenin, bear the elaborate stamp of an individual creator, unlike the folk songs, which are simple, spontaneous and anonymous in style even when their composers are known. The songs of Stalin ring as though they were composed by a laureate.

From border to border o'er valley and mountain,
Where only the eagle sails proudly along
Of Stalin the wise, the dearly-beloved
The hearts of the people are weaving a song.
More swift than the eagle the song goes swinging
And sets the oppressor a trembling with fright.
No gortified outposts, no barb-wired border.
Can halt the clear music's unfaltering flight.
No whip and no bullet can smash it to silence
From trench and from barricade it proudly floats
The wheels of the rickshaw, the lips of the coolie
The plow of the peon all ring out its notes.
And raising the song like a conquering banner.
The people unite for freedom and bread
And raising the song so inspiring and flaming
The people's front marches to struggle ahead.
And we who have conquered, we too sing it proudly
The Stalinist epoch we honour as one.
We sing of our new life, so happy and splendid
We sing of the joy of our victory's won.
From border to border o'er valley and mountain,
Where only the aeroplane's loud motor roars,
Of Stalin the wise, the dearly beloved
The song of the people triumphantly soars.

The tempo of the contemporary song is in march time, like the tempo of the songs of the Revolution. The youth of the U.S.S.R. has not known war, but if it is called to fight it will march, like the Yaltese youth during the sham air-raid, to defend the U.S.S.R., defiantly singing under a revolutionary banner its revolutionary song.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE JEWS

"Chimenius" writes to "The New Statesman and Nation" as follows:—

Never have I left so proud of being a Jew as at the present. imagine: forty-four million Italians are dominated by 40,000 Jews. Seventy million Germans were ruled by 600,000 Hebrews. Thirty-five million Poles are frightened by the Israelites. France is driven to despair because of them. England is haunted by the Jews and, it is superfluous to mention that America is completely under the sway of the Jews. What a mighty empire we posses!

The spectre of the Jews is hanging over the world. I would like to give some modest advice to those stricken by this demon how to get rid of them.

As is known, Italy and Germany need raw material, their children have not sufficient fats, and so on. Let them conserve every year some hundred thousand Jewish children and infants. Let them roast their flesh for food, use their skin for shoes, prepare the beards of the aged Jews as wool for clothes, their old rugs will help the national economy. Thus in a few years' time the Jews will cease to dominate the world.

I am only troubled by this thought: the Germans and Italians will not do it since Semitic blood will flow in their veins. And, alas! the Jews then will again rule the world.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 44)

curiosity. There where hundreds of other women who attracted me more than she did. With that thought I left her, not saying any good-bye.

Back down the passage, I walked till I came to the bottom of that same long flight of steps. I stopped and turned and all down my warm body a cold shudder ran. Something electric passed through me and I closed my eyes. The image I saw was one of lines and curves of a beautiful feminine figure, which I could hardly believe was the same woman. Perhaps all women were like that—to be admired only from a distance. For in its true perspective the coarseness of the Venus had faded, her body seemed frail and delicate and even beautiful. Though chiselled out of stone, she seemed to breathe like a living being. But she was full of more than life. She had a spark of divinity which made her immortal, for she was a goddess. So the legends said and they were true.

I left her and dashed away to Weber's where P—— was waiting for me. We sat and talked about everything that had happened since I met him last, and that was a year ago. We talked even about the de Milo, whom I described as cold and big and naked and he remarked that there was something radically wrong with me for I used to react differently to women. Perhaps there 'was' something wrong for I felt the ground slipping from under my feet—lack of security, the strength of the opposition from all orthodox opinion which I had encountered in India to such an extent that even my physique gave way in face of the opposition, and I had felt my knees tottering though it was only the after effect of diphtheria. But I felt beaten, and for that there was only one thing to blame—orthodox opinion—that look in the faces of those who said "No" to everything that went against their grain and who nipped in the bud every effort that showed signs of individuality or original thought. All that made me withhold from certain things, because they diverted me from the path of security.

Montmartre

That evening we met again after dinner. We drove again to Montmartre. It was Saturday night and the 'boites' were full and there was little room for dancing. At the 'Don Juan,' we joined a party of P——'s friends and drank champagne. I felt restless. We paid and P—— and I went to Melody's. There was not an empty table, not an inch of room at the bar. But the 'maitre d'hotel' came rushing over and made room for us. The atmosphere was stifling, and in spite of the beautiful women at adjacent tables I was feeling bored. Everything seemed too insecure for my liking. It was getting to be an obsession with me. I thought in terms of security. Either a thing was insecure, in which case I hesitated to approach it, or it was secure, and then I found it dull and monotonous. We left Melody's and went slumming in the 'bistros,' eating ham sandwiches of coarse crisp bread. Around us the poules sat, sipping their coffee, waiting for a rendezvous.

I retired for a moment to the toilet, and when I returned I found two guests at our table. They had thrust themselves on P——, who thought it was fun to talk to them. In terms of security they failed deplorably, but what could I expect from women who lived from day to day not knowing where the next man would come from. Still I talked to the one to whom I was expected to talk. She was very young— hardly twenty. Her eyes betrayed her youth. Even so she had seen a lot of life, and been knocked about quite a bit. She had had fluctuations of fortune. Her clothes were expensive, but the collar of her silk blouse was dirty. Her finger nails had varnish on them, but they had chipped off in places. Her perfume was from Guerlain, but the lining of her bag was torn and shabby. Soon she would be old and wrinkles would disfigure her face. There would be black rings under her eyes and the freshness of youth would fade away. She would go the way of all over-used flesh. She would rot and decay. It was altogether too insecure a prospect. It was sordid, grim, and even sad. To take her to bed would be like drinking to get sober. I left P—— to look after the two of them, partly because I was bored, but chiefly because I was just incapable of looking at life any other way. Security had done that to me.

Next day I drove with P—— in the Bois. It was after lunch. The sun was out and there was a nip in the air. A cool fresh breeze blew on our sleepy faces. P—told me all that happened when I had left. We spent the whole of that lazy Sunday afternoon and the greater part of the evening calling on his friends. We parted late that night, after a coffee in a cafe in the Place des Ternes. We had to catch the 'plane next morning, and we felt we could both do with bit of sleep. I took a taxi and came home. Queer face that driver had. There was a look of perfect content on his countenance. It was as still as the night. He pulled up along my apartment in the rue de Faubourg St. Honore. For want of something better to say, I asked him how far it was to Montmartre. I knew the distance so well, but I just wanted to hear him say something. "Nothing is too far," the old man replied, "if the heart desires it."

It shook me. My energy returned and the desire to live. Faith. Love. I put my money back in my pocket and asked him to drive me to Montmartre. I did not want to go there. It was just that I wanted to feel the crisp air on my face and to awaken to life again. At the Place Pigalle I got out. I tipped the driver handsomely, not so much for his driving as for his random utterances which were worth double the fare. I wandered round the boites. It was quieter than the day before and most of the night clubs were deserted. I went in once again to Melody's I stood at the bar, chatting to the middle-aged lady at the cash desk, admiring her square-cut diamond ring. I sent a drink to some lonesome woman near me—one more to the madame at the cash desk and one for the barman.

I looked across the room, watched the people. At a table at the far end sat four women. They were obviously dancers. All except one, who looked a little different. She seemed more prosperous. Life had been kinder to her, I thought, than it had been to the others. She wore a smart afternoon dress, silver foxes, and a chic little black hat. She looked unaffected in spite of her expensive clothes. Once or twice she got up and danced, but only with one of the women at her table. When she passed near me, I thought she smiled. Subtly too—no one else saw.

I thought I could place her easily. She was obviously expensive but she had a price like all the others. Yet it was none of my business as I had no use for her. I finished my drink. It was nearly three in the morning and my eyes were full of sleep. I asked for my hat and coat, paid the bill and crossed the floor towards the exit door. As I was leaving, one of the women from the table at the far end came up to me and said: "Pardon, Monsieur, mais je veux causer avec vous." I must have misunderstood "causer" or mine must have been a one-track mind, for I replied rather indifferently: "Pas ce soir, je suis fatigue." She told me then that she merely wanted to convey a message to me. I realised then it was "causer" she had said, not "coucher", and I stopped and she gave the message which came from the smartly dressed little woman in their party, who had smiled at me. She wanted to meet me, but as it might embarrass me to come up to their table, I was given her name and address with a request to ring her the next day. Her name sounded beautiful, and I was a little surprised at the address, which was one of the more expensive hotels of Paris.

I was leaving for London in the morning and regretted I could not comply with the request. The woman who had brought the message did not believe me. To convince her I showed her my ticket. She uttered a few words of Spanish. I was vaguely introduced and the young woman at the table offered her hand to greet me.

She was dark, a Latin type, well-bred, 'soignee,' soft, delicate, a little shy, almost naive and she contrasted sharply with the junk that was around her. She was extremely attractive in a quiet way. I stared at her for quite a while—into eyes which showed pain. I cannot recollect all that was said, but she asked me to have a drink with her before I went away. I had had enough already, and I knew it was usual for a woman to ask a man to have a drink so that he would feel obliged to pay for the whole bottle. I was not going to fall for that and I very politely asked to be excused.

"You are not angry with me, are you?" she said.

"Not at all, why should I be?"

"Well, never mind, but will you do me a favour? I have a request to make."

"Certainly, what can I do for you?"

"Dance with me once before you go".

I took off my coat, put down my hat and took her on to the

(Continued On Page 53)

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

ducks 44 to 49, the wading birds from 42 to 55 miles, starlings 38 and most other birds at an average of 40 to 50 miles.

OUR ANNUAL EXCURSION

Owing to very bad weather, our Association had to cancel the proposed excursion to the Elephanta Caves in celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari on last Sunday, October 2. It was, however, held at Juhu. Naturally, some appreciated the idea and co-operated with the organisation, while others were quite wrath. The Secretary's statement in this connection and my impressions about

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

the function will appear in the Children's Own Corner of the Sunday "Bombay Chronicle," dated 16th October. 1938.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week between 9th and 15th October. 1938:

1. Sis Vinodini Mehta.
2. Bro. Arun Ghosh.
3. Bro. P. V. Kadar Yoosuf.
4. Sis. Jer Hiraji Bharucha.
5. Bro. Prabhakar Shethy.
6. Sis. Myrtle Fernandes.
7. Bro. Nagappa M. Kenikar.
8. Bro. Murlidhar Premraj Kabre.
9. Bro. Kali Marzaban Writer.
10. Sis. Perviz Dhanbhura.
11. Bro. Ismail Karimally.
12. Bro. Mohan Patankar.

In the Garden.

(Photo by Masud Sufi).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

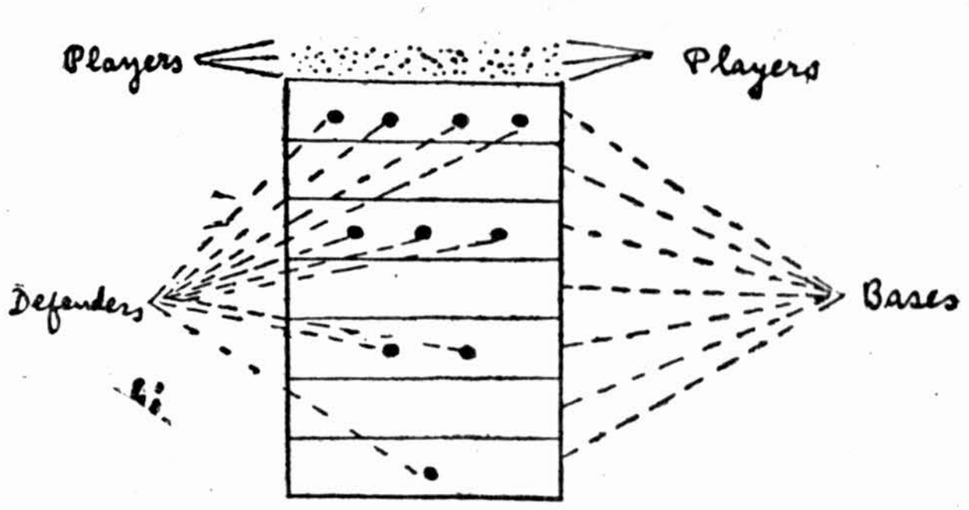
.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Ladies Fingers.

(Photo by B. F. Pereira).

A SISTER SENDS A GOOD GAME



Hubli, 24th Sept., 1938.

My Dear Dada,

Perhaps this will be a surprise to you. Though I am not enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, yet I am very much interested in its activities and the "Children's Own Corner."

I have just learnt a new game, which you will perhaps like to teach the children, when you go out on your excursion to celebrate birthdays of the revered Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

The game is played thus:—

Eight lines (parallel) are drawn across the ground (the spaces between the lines being about a yard). These spaces are called bases. Four players stand in the first base, three in the third, two in the fifth and one in the seventh or the last base. In order to make it easier to explain, I have drawn a diagram (shown above).

These ten players are called the 'Defenders.' All the rest of the players stand before the first base and try to cross all the bases and get out on the other side, beyond the last base. Meanwhile the defenders prevent them from doing this by catching them. Any player thus caught falls out of the game.

The defenders, however, must catch them only when they are in their respective bases, not when they are in the bases where there are no defenders (viz., the second, fourth and sixth bases), and the players are safe if they are in these bases or out of all the bases (i.e., if they are not in the bases occupied by the defenders).

The player who first gets beyond the last base is the winner and may perhaps get a prize of a packet of chocolates or a bag of sweets.

Yours, a well-wisher of the "Children's Own Corner"—if nothing else.

(Sis.) D. BILLIMORIA.

* * * *

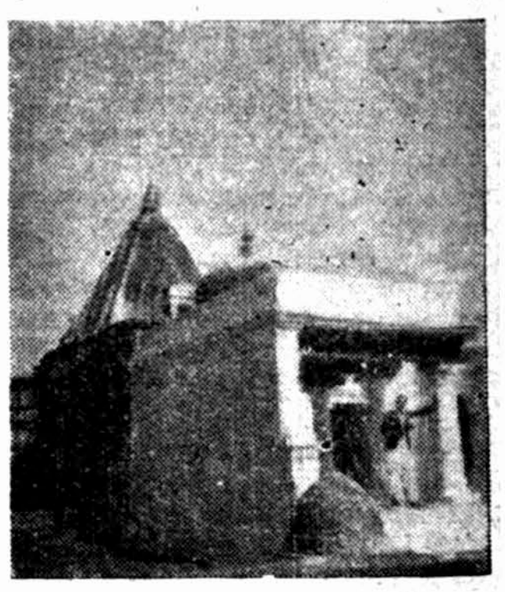
REPLIES TO LETTERS

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his sisters and brothers, and he shall be glad to attend to their various enquiries. Please write to him whenever you like and whatever you will, he will try his best to prove serviceable.

Bros. J. Y. Sanghavi (Bombay): We shall be glad to receive your contributions for consideration and publication. To start a Manuscript Magazine in a school is indeed a very good idea. Best wishes.

Bro. Vasant Deo (Nagpur): I shall be glad if you could run a Group of the Balkan-ji-Bari at your place. The subscription of "Pushpa" is Rs. Two only for the whole year. I shall try to get you a pen-friend as early as convenient.

Bro. Jaypal R. Kothare (Girgaum): The necessary form and full particulars of the All-India Children's Association have been forwarded to you.



Kaira Temple.

(Photo by Jagmohan D. Dora).

Bro. Saeed Ahamed Abdulla Ganei (Aden): You should send your drawings in black ink, please, always. I hope you will send me one shortly.

Sis. Pushpa Desai (Vile Parle): We are trying to revive our Centre at Vile Parle. In the meanwhile why don't you attend our meetings at Khar, held every Sunday morning, 8 a. m.—10 a. m., at "Gulistan," 7th Road, as some of the Vile Parle children are already doing? It shall be a pleasure to meet you!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

BALI—THE ISLAND OF GODS

(Continued From Page 5)

and play with gods. None of their life is carried on without religious conception. Gloominess, which is the common phenomenon in all religions, is quite foreign to the religion of the Balinese. They are a people gay and god-worshipping.

Unrefutedly their reverent devotion to the deities did much in promoting their artistic talents in sculpture, in music and in dramatic dances. The island abounds with stone and wood carvings, especially in the precincts of Poeras. Every Poera is more or less decorated with exquisite sculptures in bas-relief, and has as its guardians, striking figures of deities and mythological creatures elaborately carved with excellent workmanship. Sometimes very fantastic nude figures confuse the visitors and are prone to let their senses astray. Indecent is the word most of the visitors would utter. To the people of this island, however, everything in the world is the work of gods, and they believe those figures symbolise the nature of the universe, the very nature of life and truth. Let the Romans rule Rome.

Religious Dances

These gentle island people embellish their life with music and dances. All the dances they perform are, naturally, their communal dedication to their deities, and, therefore, are always presented within the compounds of Poera. With dances they entertain deities as well as enjoy themselves. An old banyan tree in the precincts usually forms a background for staging performances. Dances are given in every Kampong, but the finest ones can be seen at Den Pasar, the most popular tourist center in Bali, where they have two Skehes (associations) of skilled dancers and Gamelang players. Therefore, in addition to their own ceremonial plays, extra performances are available and the tourists, are able to enjoy these here in Den Pasar.

Gamelang music is played in accompaniment with every dancing performance as well as the occasion of other religious ceremonies. The orchestral band of Gamelang, though almost the same as in Java in its instrumental composition, distinctly indicates the difference in the character of music from that of Java. The music of Bali is very brilliant, passionate and forceful, with a great variety of tones and, accompanied by deep vibrating gongs creating an overwhelming effect upon the passionate movements of the dancers.

There are three performances, namely the Lasem, the Djanger, the Legong. The first two are pantomimic dramatisations, accompanied by music and singing, and represent "Tjerita" or mythical legends. The last-mentioned is an emotional dance of lads, and gives an expression to the music played. The nimble movements of their hands, bodies and heads, rythmically express the mood and beauty of the music. The religious nature of their dances sometimes leads them into such an enthusiasm that, when performed exclusively by themselves, they present frenzy in almost fanatical aspects. The Balinese also, being very humorous in nature, love to play farces and parodies.

Imposing Cremation Ceremony

One of the most spectacular events in the island of Bali is the cremation ceremony. The highest wish of the Balinese is to ascend the Shiva-loka, the heavenly paradise, after his death. Unless all the impurities of the deceased are purified by fire, the departed soul cannot ascend it, but it will be transmigrated into the canine family, so they believe. This may be the reason why, though dogs are not popularly domesticated, the Balinese never harm or even hit them, so that lean dogs roam about everywhere in the island. No wonder the Balinese, during their life-time, toil hard to save for their own cremation.

Months are needed for the preparations, and during such a period the body of the deceased is temporarily buried. It is their custom to join in the ceremony of wealthy persons, a kind of mass cremation. The largest recorded is the cremation ceremony of the Princess of Gjanjar, in which sixteen bodies were cremated, and almost a whole year and more than 30,000 Guilders are said to have been spent on its preparations.

Various rituals precede the cremation and the whole ceremony takes four days. The first day's ceremony is to put the body of the deceased into Wada (a finely decorated tower-like coffin-carrier). Then, on the following day, comes the transmission of the soul into an idol made of ancient holed coins, and this idol is carried to the tabernacle in a procession in which an awe-inspiring huge figure of the Deva-King joins and guards the soul from evil spirits. A fantastic performance of mythological miracle-play completes the day's ceremony. On the third day comes the main event, the cremation ceremony. With a ringing of a sacred bell, bursting out of menacing. Gamelang and fierce shouting of the mourners, the coffin departs for the field, preceded by a long procession of women, each carrying some offerings on top of her head, and followed by other mourners and a huge dragon 40 to 50 yards long. The cremation is held in the open field, where another tower-like Wada and a bull-shaped coffin receiver for the cremation are ready. The priest pours holy water and strews white flowers over the body, and sets fire to the pile of logs placed under the bull-shaped coffin-container. A long flare of fire soars up high. Thus they believe the departed soul of the deceased can ascend by riding on the flames. The dry season (August to November) is exclusively selected for cremation, so that the ghastly light of the moon deepens the grotesque atmosphere of the cremation. On the last day, the ashes, collected by the hands of women, are placed on the Wada, shouldered by some 20 persons, and are carried out into the sea.

The unusual splendour and weirdness of these ceremonies attract thousands of spectators from the neighbouring islands. Even pleasure-cruise liners from the United States arrange their itinerary so as to reach the island in time of the cremation season.

Driving six miles east from Den Pasar, we come to Soekawati, where Poera Soekawati, one of the finest five temples in Bali, will be found, the other four being Poera Bedji at Sangsit, Poera Boekit Seri near Sangeh, Poera Penaram Agoeng and Poera Dermo Sobo.

Four miles further to the north-east brings one to Gjanjar. Gjanjar boasts of its Poera Panadjaran, which well repays a visit though it is less beautiful in decoration than the finest five. In Bedoeloe near Gjanjar there is Goa Gadja popularly known by the name of "The Elephant's Cave." This is one of the relics of the ancient religion, consisting of a huge demon's mask carved over a rock 5 metres high and 10 metres long. The wide-open mouth of this mask forms an entrance to the cave. Twelve figures of deities are lined up on both sides of the entrance.

Royal Tombs

We can we the Goenoeng Kavi or "The King's Cave" with adjacent remnants of a Cave monastery at Tampak Siring as one of the outstanding relics of old. Tampak Siring is situated about eight miles' distance northward along the Pekrisan river from Gjanjar. This place, however, is rather out of the tourists' route and is remote from the village turmoil as well, secluded in the gloomy thickets of sumptuous foliage of Paloe and Waringi and except rippling of a small water-fall profound silence reigns in the vicinity. Tombs of princes with simple decorations are set in stone alcoves at the foot of a high cliff. On the right of these tombs is an entrance to the cave monastery. A rock-cut table grows, just like a mushroom, out of the ground in the cave and a corner of the ceiling is cut through, presumably serving as chimney. This place was found about twenty years ago and is supposed to be the handiwork of cave-dwelling people from India, but its archaeological study is not started yet.

From Gjanjar the asphalt highway branches in two directions. One goes east along the seashore to Karang Asem via Kloengkoeng. At the cross-roads in the center of Kloengkoengs there is an open air low court and a pond of holy water with many carved figures. The Judge's Seat is placed on a raised stone-platform and consist of four chairs and a table, all finely carved and elegantly coloured with gold and crimson and sheltered by a simple roofing, on the inner side of which a scroll representing poetical justice is painted.

The other road branching off from Gjanjar goes north towards Kintamani, with the 10,300 feet Goenoeng Agoeng (the Peak of Bali) on the right, and leads to Singaradja and Boeleleng via Sangsit. The winding road ascends higher and higher until we reach Penelokan a town 5,000 feet above sea level, situated on the southern edge of the somma, which forms the huge crater of the Volcano Batoer. No one can but admire the beautiful scenery of the volcanic-mountainscape with Danau Batoer (the Batoer Crater-lake) and fantastic pagodas of Poeras near-by. From here the road goes along the inner side of the somma for about 5 miles until we arrive at Kintamani. The air is refreshingly cold and sometimes makes the visitor in summer dress shiver, and will be chillier at night, so that blankets are necessary. From Kintamani the road runs, descending 5,000 feet, down to Sangsit, the northernmost town of the island. The distance of 18 miles is covered in less than 40 minutes. Here in Sangsit, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the marvellous decorations and architecture of Poera Bedji, ranking top of the finest five, can be enjoyed. Five miles west of Sangsit lies Boeleleng, the main port of Bali, with Snigaradja, the seat of the Resident Official of the N. I. Government, close by.

Born Artists

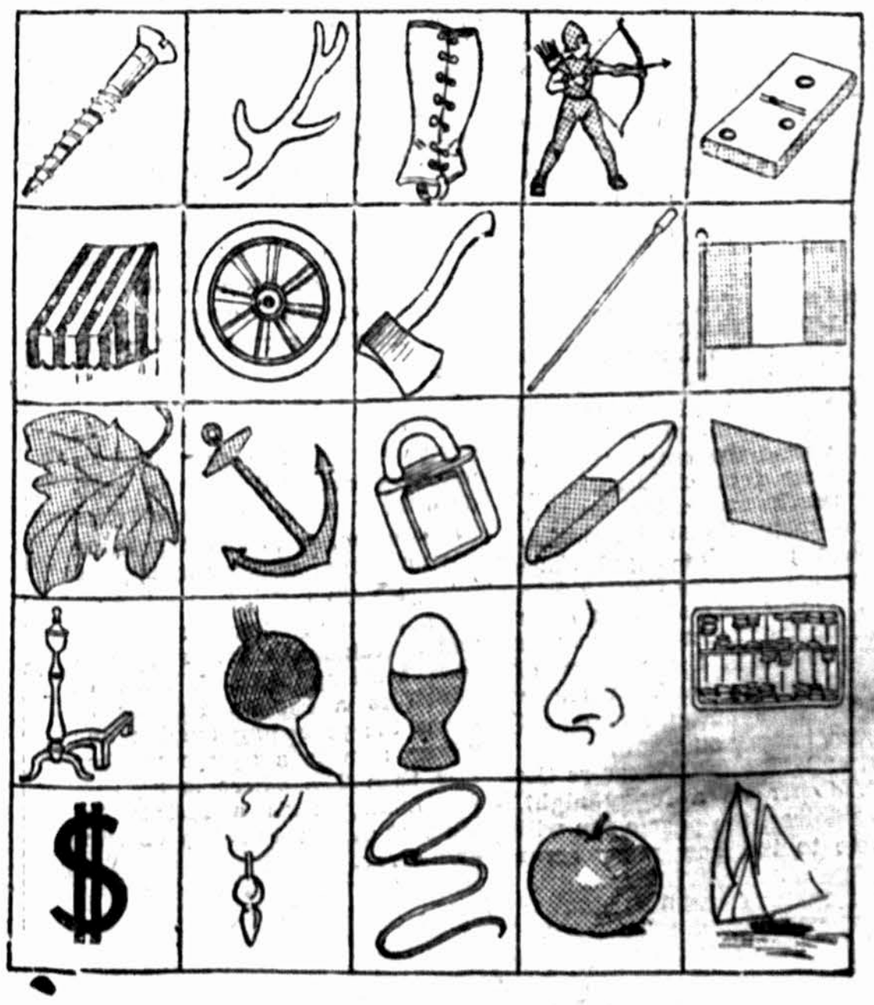
From their ingenious craftsmanship of carvings, as well as architectural decorations, masks and beautiful headgear for dances, etc., no one will deny that the Balinese are born artists. Most of their carvings are richly coloured, flamboyant, fantastic and elemental in appearance, and closely associated with their deities and mythology. It is their love to adorn holy Poeras with relief works and carved figures. Undoubtedly their religious as well as imaginative mentality plays an important part in enriching their artistic talents and in adding symbolical attractiveness to their works. Theirs is the joy of devotion.

In recent years, however, their technique admitted foreign influence and adopted curvilinear effects. Their range of motives also broadened to more familiar figures of daily life. These modern creations are all made for sale in the souvenir shops, while for religious adornments they still faithfully stick to their old designs and methods.

What a marvellous little world to explore! Rich, resplendent, and still enjoying the tranquillity of its own! The impression was so profound and compelling that a lovely little image of a deity, which I had packed in my steamer-trunk, appeared to me in a dream I had on the night-steamer to Java, trying to lure me to return to the island. Oh, Bali, flourish ever with your god-beloved people and their arts!

Pictorial Word Square

SEE how quickly you can solve this pictorial word square. All you have to do is to write down the initial letters of the names of the objects in the twenty-five squares. If you guess these names correctly, the initial letters will spell five words in the horizontal rows. These same five words will also appear in the vertical rows.



(For Solutions See Page 55).

How Did Shifty Sam Deal the Cards?

IN the Polecat County version of the great American game of poker, the entire pack is dealt out at one time. It is a singular phenomenon that in the back river section of the county, the dealer always wins. That is, unless he is caught pulling any rough stuff, in which case he rakes in the lead instead of the silver.

Shifty Sam was shuffling the cards preparatory to dealing and was about to shove an ace up his sleeve when he saw Red Mike reach for a hip pocket. Thereupon Shifty dropped the ace face down on the floor, only to see Mike pull out a plug of tobacco.

Klondike Kit noticed the card on the floor and told Shifty to count the cards to see if any were missing. This was a break for Shifty, as it enabled him to establish the position of the three aces in the pack. When Shifty said there was a card missing, Klondike Kit handed him the fallen card without looking at it. Shifty told the latter to place it between the two halves of the pack which he had cut.

This seemed honest enough, but Shifty knew there were 36 cards in the top half of the deck and the ace was therefore the 37th card in the pack. The other aces were the third, thirteenth and nineteenth cards.

How can Shifty deal out the cards so that he gets all four aces? There are five players. Three, 13, 19 and 37 are prime numbers and not divisible by 5, yet Shifty, as dealer, must get the last card of every round dealt. He cannot shift the order of dealing, but may deal several cards at a time, some from the bottom of the pack.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Perplexed Surveyor

"WHY, it really is too simple for words," said the fair young thing. "As you see on this map, the estate is square, less than a mile in length, and divided into acres which are also square in shape. You don't have to measure the whole tract of land, just the portion I am to receive, because I want to fence it off and try my hand at farming."

"That's all very well, young lady," replied the surveyor, "but what I want to know is, how much of the property is yours."

"Oh, didn't I tell you?" chirped the future farmerette. "Grandfather willed the entire tract of land to we four children. Clarence, that's my older brother, gets as many times the number of acres I get, as I get times the number of acres George gets, while George gets as many times *the number* of acres Douglas gets as I get times the number of acres George gets. That leaves Douglas with but one acre, but he's the baby, you know."

All of which is as clear as the great dipper on a foggy night. Nevertheless, the puzzle fan will be able to tell how many acres the young lady should receive, even though the surveyor could not find the answer with all his instruments.

Since the estate is made up of square acres which form one large square, it is evident that the number of acres in the estate is a square number. As the estate is less than a mile in length, the number of acres in it must be less than 640. Moreover, since each legatee received as many times the number of acres left his younger relative as his older relative received times the amount left him, the four amounts received by the children will form a geometrical progression, each number being the preceding number multiplied by a certain number.

Thus the problem resolves itself *into finding* a series of numbers starting with 1, each of which is a certain number of times the preceding number and whose sum is a square number less than 640. There is no rule for finding such a series; the puzzlist must rely solely on trial and error.

(For Solution See Page 55)

"All my years of long and faithful service—and now a younger man steps into my job."

Triple-Jointed Acrostic

FILL each of the horizontal rows with three five-letter words, one letter to a square. As there are but eleven squares to a row, the words will have to interlock. That is, the last two letters of the first word will have to serve as the first two letters of the middle word, while the first two letters of the last word will be identical with the last two letters of the center word. If the correct words are chosen, the shaded squares read downward, will spell the name of an Irish writer, one of whose poems is illustrated in the drawing.

The definitions follow:

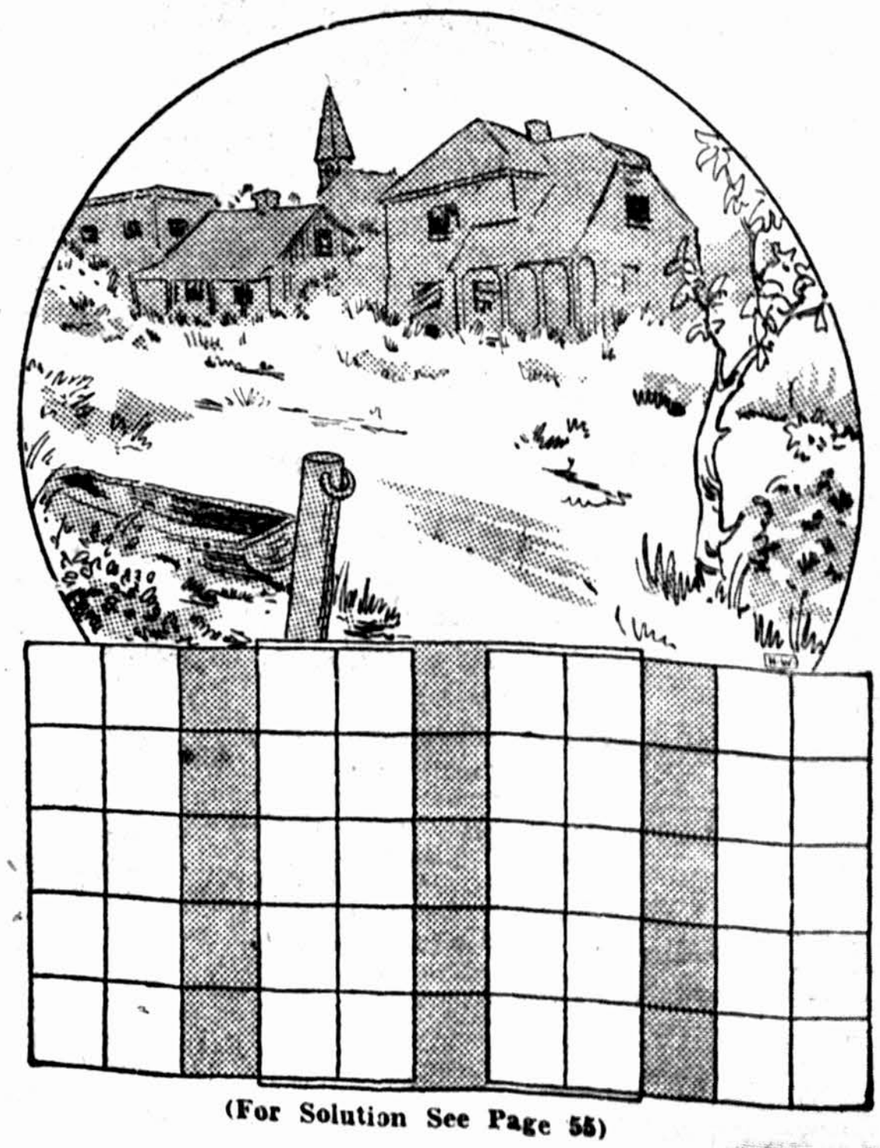
Top Row: Musical instrument. In Roman Mythology, spirits of particular localities. To attempt.

Second Row: A lancer in the Prussian army. To fish with hook and line. A fruit.

Third Row: Joint between the hand and arm. Piece of rock. The cry of a horse.

Fourth Row: Carousal. Girl's name. To come into.

Fifth Row: A topic for discussion. French wine. Pigment made from iron ore.



(For Solution See Page 55)

Y the Fourth?

"AND now it's grandfather's turn to ask us one," cried the children at the outdoor party as they sat around the fire after the feast, cracking jokes and asking riddles.

With a merry twinkle in his eye, the old man said:

"All right, children. Here's one for you to answer. Do any of you happen to know why is the Fourth of July."

"But, grandpa, that doesn't make sense," said the youngsters, after repeating and pondering over the problem.

"Oh, yes it does," replied grandfather. "Now listen carefully and I will repeat the riddle. Here goes. Why is the Fourth of July? Now what's the answer?"

And still the youngsters could neither understand nor answer his question, which seemed to lack both finish and grammar.

Now in case you wish to spring this question on somebody else it may be well to remember that grandfather's little riddle was not a riddle at all; merely a statement of fact. Why is the Fourth of July because the fourth letter of the word "July" is "y." And that's why.

A Charade

MY whole, industrious, wends his way
His daily task to meet;
Behead, transpose, and lo! a sound
Of music soft and sweet,
Behead again, I make my way
With swiftness past belief;
Again, and where the fields are gay
My bounty brings relief.
And the solution is Artisan, strain, train and rain.

A Fox Answers

MEN commonly say I am clever,
Book learning I never could boast;
Yet I turn the leaves in the cover
And when I am found I am lost.

(For Solution See Page 55)

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 49)

floor. We danced silently to a tango. I felt her supple body in my arms. I looked into those eyes again. Yes, they were full of suffering and sorrow. She broke the silence.

"You will probably think me cheap and common. I have behaved like that. Maybe you are right to think so. But for three days I have wanted to meet you. Now you are leaving. So I had to ask you to dance with me, if only once. Will you forgive me?"

I felt flattered, though I did not believe a word of what she said. But it made me curious.

"Three days? Where?" I asked.

"Here. I came here on Friday for the first time with some friends. I noticed you. I liked your strange aloofness. I wondered whether it was due to pain or was it just boredom? It was not quite a studied indifference. It attracted me. Last evening I was dining with some other people, and I managed to get them to come here. You looked in very late with a friend. You left early because it was crowded and people bored you. I had a hunch I would find you here to-day, so I came—alone. I have never ventured to move about alone at this hour, but here I am. If they found out I would get into trouble."

She had relations in Paris. She had fled from Spain. only to be followed by the sad news that her brother nad been killed in the war. It had made her sad and bitter.

I was very tired, but I told her I was going to have a bite across the road and a cup of coffee, and asked if she would care to join. Her face lighted at that. She went over to pay her bill, collected her things, fetched my hat and coat, slung her arm in mine and the next moment we were in the rue Fontaine heading for the Cloche d'Or.

It was a little too good to be true. I told her I had packing to do and that she must not keep me talking too late. She interested me and I was likely to forget the time in conversation. She stopped me in the middle of the road. "If I promise to do your packing for you, can I stay with you till you leave?"

I was a little surprised. This woman was a problem. What did she really want? Were we speaking the same language? Who was she? In the dimly lit street, it was difficult to say.

"All right," I said and waited for her next move. She asked me if I really wanted breakfast and I said "No." She hailed a cab. I gave the address....and when I switched on the light in my apartment, I could already hear the familiar voice of the concierge asking in the morning whether breakfast was for one or for two.

On the way home I had hinted that there was to be no financial aspect in this adventure. I had put it somewhat tactfully by saying that I had to get up early as I was short of cash and would have to borrow from a friend in order to square my bill. I thought that would disillusion her if she thought I was rich. But I felt small when she opened her bag and pulled out three thousand-franc notes and offered one to me.

The only way out then was to feel insulted at the suggestion that I would accept money from a woman! It was embarrassing for both of us, but I had brought it upon myself by being unduly cautious. Security! She lifted her glance from her bag, and as the street lamps shone on and off on her face, I could just decipher a faint smile on her face, and she said: "I am not trying to insult you. You said you were going to borrow from a friend, weren't you? I am a friend of yours too."

There was nothing more I could say. I merely took out my wallet, which had quite a lot of money in it, and showed it to her. It was disarming the self. Nor did I regret it. I then gave up trying to fathom this little creature who had crossed my path. She was quite the most mysterious woman I have ever known—mysterious only because of my imagination, which was steeped in suspicion and which doubted even the most natural gestures.

Next morning as I awoke I was conscious of the presence of someone in the room. I was conscious of being shaken and the warm sheets were pulled away from me. I heard a voice saying it was late. I felt a cold sponge on my face—a crude awakening. Already she had put my things away, put buttons in a clean shirt, turned on my bath. Breakfast, too, had been ordered, while I was still asleep. There was only three-quarters of an hour to catch the 'bus at the rue Lafayette which was to take me to the aerodrome. I shaved hurriedly, dipped into my bath, swallowed my coffee. The taxi was ordered and the porter had already put my suit-cases in. She waited for me to put a few last things into my attache case. She looked out of the window, over the vast expanse of Paris roofs —les troits de Paris. I came over to say good-bye to her.

"Anything I can do for you, M—" I asked.

She shook her head. I motioned to go. She held me back by the sleeve of my coat. There was a short pause. Lack of words. She broke the silence: "What is your name?" was all she asked.

When the taxi drove furiously to the office of the Air France in the rue Lafayette, I noticed the word "Securite" on the glass windows. I often wonder what that meant, and how much poorer I would have been had I clung on to that idea of safety which orthodoxy had dinned into me. If ever there was any doubt in my mind as to the course of my life that short week-end in Paris has decided once and for all that security is not for me, and it will require a great deal of disillusionment to induce me to forgo the thrill of an uncertain existence to settle down in life in the midst of security.

Already at Oxford, which changes the ideals of many young men, in my second year, I knew deep down in my heart that I would never get through the Civil Service. But it took a long time before I found the courage to confess this to anyone. Too long, in fact. Had I done it earlier, I would have spared myself and my parents a great deal of disappointment. I would certainly not have smudged my career with the first blot, which was so large that it spoilt an otherwise clean record. Now all that is left is just the blot. I write now not to excuse or acquit myself. It is of those who will come after me that I am thinking, for I know that mine is not an isolated case. The I.C.S. may be a good thing, but it is not, and never should be, the be-all and end-all of every young man. For those who like the idea of the Civil Service and can live up to its ideals conscientiously, there is nothing better, but for the sake of the hundreds of others who come to England and have it thrust upon them as a sort of hall-mark of respectability, I say that it only ends as in my own case in a horrid failure, a bitter disillusion, and often both.

Along with the Civil Service come a whole crowd of respectable professions, and these include the Bar, Engineering, Medicine and others of the same kind. There is no peace on earth, nor any hope for those like me, who believe that their creative energies lie in another direction. Journalism is regarded as third rate. Writing books is only tolerably passable, but only if you write profound literature which is reviewed in 'The Times' for those who cannot be bothered to read it. The authorities in India who are in charge of education know so little about what is going on in the world of modern literature that they cannot possibly think of giving the young anything more modern to read than Hardy and Shaw. There is very little sense or feeling for fiction, and the reading of novels is regarded as a form of inertia not to be encouraged.

The explanation of this attitude is to be found in the Indian's conception of work. By work is meant something that has to do with the selling of cloth, or grain, or motor cars; or something to do with banks or the stock exchange; or some form of service whether it is as a clerk in an office on a pound a week or as a highly paid official of the Government. These attract the bulk of respectable people—our so-called gentry. If you belong to this classification of workers you are sought after by prospective mothers-in-law, varying, no doubt with your income and your prospects.

Then comes the somewhat dubious class known as the intellectuals, consisting chiefly of school-teachers and college professors. These are our pseudo-highbrows, who walk along the sea-shore in silent contemplation, composing poetry, or evolving schemes that will revolutionise the existing order of Society. As they pass by, orthodoxy looks upon them with a sneer, doubting their authenticity, pitying their lonesomeness, and regarding them as harmless members of the Society. But those like me who aim at something different are the outcasts. We are looked upon as mere dreamers, who will never make any serious contribution to life—dreamers who have wasted our lives trying to achieve the impossible—dreamers who are destined to die disillusioned with not even a mortal soul to cry for us when we are dead. It is ironical that in this land of dream of which the Taj by moonlight is the symbol, we dreamers should be the outcasts.

(To be continued on Sunday next).

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YOUNG INDIA'S HIGHEST IDEAL

Babu advocating a boycott of the law Courts in pursuance of the Non-co-operation programme. If Gandhiji laid down the law, it was Rajen Babu who commented on it and justified it by a masterly essay of which Gandhiji made free use for popularising his programme. Commenting on this excellent essay, the late Moulvi Mazharul Haque, the uncrowned King of Hindu and Muslim Bihar of those days, once told me:

"This beautiful thesis of Rajendra (he never called him Babu Rajendra Prasad; this was out of affection) reminds me of the smrities of Indian rishies. The vedas laid down principles. Through their smrities, the saints justified the law and explained to us the 'modus operandi' to reach the desired goal. Similarly, Mahatmaji laid down the law. Rajendra has written a smriti thereon."

I do not think this excellent description can be improved upon.

Loyalty To Chief

Rajen Babu's loyalty to his great Chief of Segaon is simply immeasurable. Because it is a loyalty born out of intellectual conviction, it is unreserved. And, there has been no occasion for Rajen Babu to be half-hearted or ashamed of his loyalty. One can quote dozens of instances in support of this position. I shall quote one. It was my privilege to travel with Rajendra Babu in the same compartment from Wardha to Bombay when he was coming to this princely City to preside over the deliberations of the Indian National Congress in 1934. As our train was nearing Akola, I was anxious to get from Babu Rajendra Prasad a kind of interview which would throw some light on the nature of his address and the lead he proposed to give on some of the controversial questions of the day. For instance, Gandhiji's proposal for amending the Constitution in diverse ways and his uncompromising opposition to the attitude taken up by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. M. S. Aney and other leaders were evoking bitter controversies in the press and on the platform for weeks before the Congress session. I could have asked Rajen Babu for a preliminary advance copy. Probably he would have given me one. But it would be a crime on my part if I betrayed his trust. No journalist worth his salt would ever betray any confidence reposed in him. At the same time, I desired to have an inkling for the benefit of the paper which I represented. I therefore simply asked Rajen Babu what he thought of Gandhiji's lead on this matter, that and the other I had thought till then that Rajendra Babu was not capable of seeing through journalistic tricks I was mistaken, for Rajen Babu told me almost immediately in reply.

"I think I see your point. In other words, you are wanting to know the salient features of my presidential address. I do not mind. Surely, those who know me know very well that I am all for Mahatmaji and always stand by him and for him."

The answer furnished the clue all right and gave me a scoop for which I was yearning.

And, at the Bombay Congress itself, it was difficult to say who was the real President—Gandhiji or Rajendra Babu? Not that Gandhiji was capable of in-

(Continued from Page 3.)

fluencing presidential rulings to suit him! Not at all. What I mean to say is that a perfected and tried Gandhite in the chair smoothed the way for Gandhiji in every sense of the term.

Bihar Reactions

It is not to be wondered that a person, who is honestly and unashamedly loyal to a Chief of his own choice, evokes feelings of similar loyalty in his following. The whole of Bihar to-day would lay down its life at the bidding of Rajen Babu. A word from him would be sufficient to persuade people to take a leap into the dark with unquestioning obedience. Even older men and cynics are content to be mere camp-followers of Rajen Babu. Deep Narain Singh, Brij Kishore Prasad, Anugraha Narain Sinha, Sri Krishna Sinha, Syed Mahmud —these and others are names to conjure with but all these giants have been content to follow Rajendra Prasad.

My good, old friend Moulvi Mahomed Shafi once confessed to me that the presence of Rajendra Babu was a great impediment to the spread of communal politics in Bihar! I do not propose in this brief sketch to advert to communal politics. I make this passing reference only to show the extent of the influence of this most amazingly simple man who is unlikely to create any very great impression in you, physically speaking, for physically also he is almost as puny as his great Master. But like the latter, he has built up for himself a far greater personality by reason of his great character. One who has toured Bihar even for a little while will be struck with Rajen Babu's wide influence. Almost unsuspecting, you are compelled to admit that modern Bihar is only a series of editions, major and minor, of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Spiritual Personality

An American journalist, who had a brief interview with Babu Rajendra Prasad some years ago, admitted to me that he was not first impressed by the physical personality of Rajen Babu but within a moment he found that he was devoured by his spiritual personality.

"What precisely do you mean"? I asked this friend.

"I explained this to you in order to get an explanation from you. I thought I was not going to be taken in by that man, but I have just returned finding that my big heart has no place for anyone else", was what he said.

A description of Rajen Babu's spiritual personality is no easy task. It looks as if the Bhagwad Gita, his favourite gospel, has moulded a new man out of him. Perhaps, his soil was virgin and fertile and therefore helped the growth of the Gita seeds more effectively and more quickly than in most of us. But there is something indefinably sweet in his expression, something indescribably great and thought-provoking in his general mein and gait that you are half-tempted to guess what it could be that this man was thinking about. I confess I have often thought in that direction. Rajen Babu always strikes me as if he is constantly thinking of how to serve his fellow men and how to improve the lot of the poor and the struggling. Little as you may suspect, his very look makes a lasting impression on you despite yourself. It looks as if he is telling himself in the pregnant words of Isaac Watts:

"Whenever I take my walk abroad
How many poor I see!
What shall I render to my God
For all His Gifts to me"?

No Enemies For Him

One has to admit too that Rajen Babu is about the only person in politics whether in this hemisphere or the other, who has been able to belie the warning of politics and has bred no enemies, despite his full-timed devotion to the political cause. It is at once a characteristic which is almost as mythical as the dodo and the roc's egg known only to the solvents of the modern crossword puzzle. And yet, this conviction steals over you despite yourself. It is probably here that Rajen Babu is a veritable problem to the modern psychologist. I have tried to analyse this trait in Rajen Babu's character. I cannot say I have yet succeeded. It is probable that the analysis will elude me even as my long search to find a parallel to Rajen Babu has proved to be elusive. The other day I was mentioning this fact to a Parsi millionaire in Bombay, who afforded a partial answer to my question. He said:

"Perhaps, his intense spirituality disarms enemies.

There must be some truth in the old saying".

Perhaps. But there must be something more solid and more arresting and capable of some definition. Rajen Babu himself may find an answer but he is unlikely to allow himself to be discussed. That is the pity.

His Humility

For, the fact is that Rajen Babu is almost as shy as an unsophisticated school-girl when you try to praise him or pay him a compliment. I have myself been the recipient of many a kindness at the hands of this man. Once he rescued me from the very jaws of death. And, although I had the privilege of living with him in the same room for at least three months afterwards, shared the same food and slept side by side, he would not once give me the opportunity of saying a word of grateful thanks. Even to-day I have not said the word. Not that I lack the courage but I lack the opportunity, for Rajen Babu always manages to keep any talk relating to himself, at a safe distance. I have seen few people, in my long and intimate experience as a political correspondent and writer, who abhor flattery or even honest compliments!

This enemy-resisting trait, if I may say so, of Rajen Babu's strange and epic personality formed strangely enough, the subject of a brief conversation between a commercial magnate and myself on Sunday last. We were discussing the recent C. P. episode and the reactions thereto in the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. This gentleman furnished to me a clue to Rajen Babu's character in relation to the public life of India. Here is what he said:

"Khare's position would have been—it might have been—all right but for Rajen Babu's defence of the Working Committee. Everyone knows that Babu Rajendra Prasad is free from bitterness and would not engage himself in a controversy in which personalities as distinct from principles are alone involved. When a man like Rajendra Babu with an assured reputation for fairness, honesty, truth and justice, finds himself ranged against Dr. Khare, poor Khare's cause is almost as good as lost".

It is not to be supposed that I subscribe to this theory. But at the same time, it must be confessed that there is more than an element of truth in the above observation. For, one is tempted to indulge in hypothesis and try to argue out the possibilities of the Khare motion if Dr. Rajendra Prasad had not shown himself to be a partisan. This little tribute is at once a great justification of what one may characterise as "Rajendraism" in politics.

Young India's Ideal

Truly, Rajendra Prasad is the ideal and idol of Young India without himself being aware of it. He inspires thousands to follow the path of virtue and morality, truth and fairness and justice. To my mind Babu Rajendra Prasad is that type of hero of whom the Poet sang:

"Who conquers self—he is a hero born;
His name may die, forgotten by his peers.
But yet the seed he sowed in care and tears
Shall bear rich harvests through immortal years."

The first harvest has been the creation of modern Bihar, which alone has the proud distinction to-day of being the only province in India which brings to bear an essentially human element into public discussions and action apart from theories propounded and advocated by science and economics. I have known many a cynic who, after coming across Rajen Babu, has freely exclaimed in the words of Toru Dutt:

"Oh, let me ever dwell
Amidst the good where'er it be,
Whether in holy hermit-cell
Or in some spot beyond the sea".

Who is greater? Rajen Babu or Gandhiji? Echo answers "Who"?

THE EDITOR'S REPLY

When Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri paper a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer and printed it:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterwards." Ladies' Home Journal."

"But if I'd [illegible] him back, Papa, it would have been his turn again."

"BEHOLD! I SET BEFORE YOU AN OPEN DOOR"

(Continued From Page 14)

space for habitation. . . The earth will not be overpopulated in places when there are thousands and millions of acres of land uncultivated, undeveloped and unoccupied. . .

What is the cause of the wars in all of the other countries today and the threatened wars in this country among ourselves? It is because of graft, and greed, and selfishness, and the impracticalness, of humanity. Let us get away from those places in consciousness where men are merely surmising heaven to be something mythological and something imaginary, but bring our mythological concepts into actuality and put them into practice as a living reality. Then and only then can that which is termed religion become to be a living factor. . .

"DOOR NOT CLOSED."

Live in this recognition, beloved ones, and all mankind will eventually see the only hope of redemption is to build upon the fundamental which I am stressing and exemplifying, and have established for all mankind. I have not closed the door behind me. I have opened the door and thrown it wide open for the benefit of all humanity in fulfilment of the Sripture, "Behold! I set before you an open door." . . . Enter in, young men! Enter in, old men! Enter in, all of the inhabitants of the earth, and become to be self-respecting, self-supporting and independent. This and only this can cause you to be real American citizens.

To express your citizenry you must come into the unity of the Spirit and become to be self-supporting, and self-sustaining, and independent within. Refuse to be dependents. Lift up your heads with courage bold, and look out on the field, for the harvest truly is ripe but the labourers are few

You have heard me say over and over again in my original composition we just sung. "There are millions and millions of blessings; every day they are multiplied by as many more." There are billions of blessings, and trillions of blessings; quadrillions of blessings, quintillions of blessings, sextillions of blessings and septillions of blessings; octillions of blessings, duodecillions of blessings and decillions of blessings—they are multiplied if you will let them be. If you let go and let God, and God will let you, and God will help you to do just what you desire to do.

Now look out on the field, for the field is white, the harvest is ripe, but the labourers are few. . . . Can you not see the meaning of the very spirit of Christianity when it came forth into expression in the person of Jesus? Jesus declared, "The harvest is ripe but the labourers are few." Even at that time men were impractical,. . . becoming to be unprofitable, becoming to be good for nothing. . .

"A RIGHTEOUS GOVERNMENT."

We shall have a righteous government by putting into practice and causing the practicality of true Christianity, and the life and the teaching of Jesus as exemplified by us, to be universally established. When this is done we shall overcome all slaughtering of mankind, we shall overcome all confusion, lacks, wants and limitations and all undesirable conditions. . .

God is not confined, nor bound to an individual; God is impersonal. But remember you must allow God to express scientifically and accurately from every angle expressible even as He is expressing in this tabernacle that you call God and recognize. That is why you call me God; it is because God in all evidence has been discerned and nothing else but God is seen. In all I am doing and in all I have done, there are those who have known me for fifty years or more can tell you the same. Here is Mother Divine at my right, can tell you, as she has told millions, she has never seen anything but God in me

Permit me to be transmittable, permit me to be reincarnatable, permit me to be reproducible. When this is done you will see God in all mankind. In all they do socially, spiritually, economically, intellectually, politically or what not, they will be the fulfillers of the word of God. Aren't you glad? This is what it is all about, beloved ones, and when you build upon this foundation you will be lifted above the underprivileged and will ascend the height of perfection and go above the overprivileged and put them in their places.

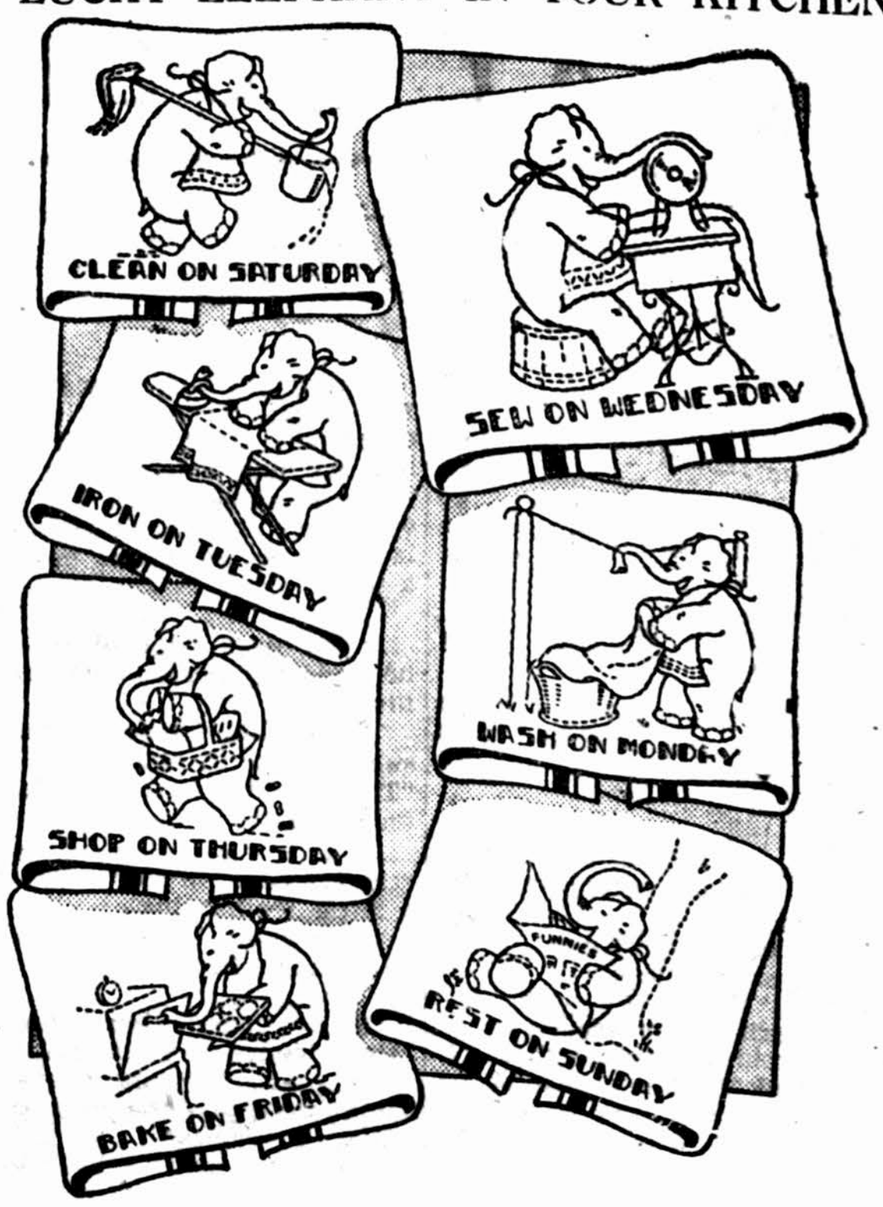
"HONOUR TO OVERPRIVILEGED.

That is what I am doing. I am putting the overprivileged in their places and yet I am an honour to the overprivileged, for I am blessing them by putting them in their respective places where they should be. As long as they are overprivileged and subjected to the spirit of dictatorship and lordship they cannot be prosperous, healthy, happy, and they cannot have the victory over drivers' difficulties that come in opposition from mortality, for all mortals are subject to death.

Then I say, if you live exactly according to this teaching I will give you victory even as I have it. We shall have a righteous government in all we say and in all we do, and in all of our activities and endeavours we shall produce the truth and bring it to fruition in every expression, and God alone shall be reckoned among us. . .

Every American citizen is privileged to serve God to the dictates of his own conscience. By so doing, if you will serve God to the dictates of your own conscience, if you relax your conscious mentality and still yourselves as individuals, God himself will express within you, and when this is done you will no longer be bound by the versions of men but the very spirit of the Christ within will lead you on to perfection in every endeavour. Not only spiritually—the spiritual is only a phase of the reality. It is the essence of the substance that will lead you on to victory and make you really practical and profitable. I thank you.—"The New York Times."

LUCKY ELEPHANT IN YOUR KITCHEN



T IS more than lucky to have an elephant towel for each day of the week in your kitchen. Embroider them in several shades with the simplest of stitches. Each motif measures about 6 by 7 inches and when your set is completed, your friends will rave about them.

BEAUTY AND YOU

(Continued from Page 15)

examination by a physician prior to all efforts at weight reduction ..... to be sure overweight is not accompanied or caused by any serious disease of the heart, kidneys, blood vessels, or other organs. The possible presence of diabetes, anemia, or glandular insufficiency should be carefully determined

"Second: The determination of the amount of overweight and the approximate length of time in which it can be eliminated. A moderate steady loss is better than a large quick one. One and one-half to two pounds a week is usually a sufficient loss.

"Third: The planning of a diet which will be adequate to protect health and at the same time result in a loss of weight.

"Fourth: Eating three meals a day at regular times

"Fifth: Exercise suitable for each person, as suggested by the doctor.

"Sixth: Weekly weighing to check the result of the programme."

The report goes on to warn children and young people to take precaution in reducing their weight as "unwise limitation of food may result in serious harm. .....As poor nutrition is one of the factors involved in a decrease of the body's resistance to disease, young people ought never to take the risk of reducing on their own responsibility."

But as there are dangers in overweight the possibility of developing diabetes and diseases of the heart and kidneys, the authorities do urge sane reducing so that participation in normal activities and exercises may not be limited.

The young girl who exercises diligently is bound to keep her weight normal and her figure appealing.

HELP YOUR CHILD TO BE ENGAGING!

(Continued from Page 15)

them to share to obey without too much argument, and, through frequent association with other children, see that they learn to be friendly. The inhibited child so often grows into an inhibited unhappy, adult.

A splendid approach to rounding out a personality is to train a child to take pride in his appearance Not to be vain about it. But to delight in simple groomings To care for his clothes (as he grows) and for his own possessions. By so doing you are training your child to be self-reliant, resourceful and gradually conscious of his duty to society.

We all know that play clothes are for romping, and tearing, and for getting mussed. But "best" clothes are not Children, like adults, feel more self-assured when they are dressed neatly and nicely groomed. Occasionally see that your child is well turned out for a party or a visit, so his first steps into society will not be hesitant and self-conscious.

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

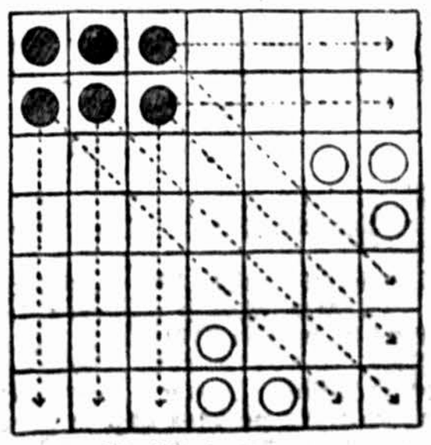
NAVAL MANEUVER: Group the battleships in one corner, say the first three squares of the two top rows. Then the merchantmen can be placed in the last two squares of the third row, the last square of the fourth row, the fourth square of the fifth row and the fourth and fifth squares of the bottom row.

Triple-Jointed Acrostic: The poet is OLIVER GOLDSMITH. The words in the horizontal rows are: Viola, Lares, Essay, Uhlan, Angle, Lemon, Wrist, Stone, Neigh, Revel, Ellen, Enter, Theme, Medoc, Ocher. The illustrated poem is "The Deserted Village."

Perplexed Surveyor: The young lady is entitled to 49 acres. Only four numbers will answer the requirements to the problem. These are 1, 7, 49 and 343, each being seven times the preceding, and their sum being 400, the square of 20. The third of these is the girl's.

Card Deal: By dealing the first round of cards, alternately from the top and bottom of the deck, Shifty got the third card. Two rounds dealt from the top then gave him the thirteenth card. To get the nineteenth card, he dealt two cards at a time alternately from the top and bottom of the pack. After this he dealt two cards at a time from the bottom of the pack which gave him the thirty-seventh card.

Pictorial Word Square: The word square is made up of these words: Salad, Aware, Lapel, Arena and Delay. The objects are: Screw, Antler, Legging, Archer, Domino; Awning, Wheel, Axe, Ramrod, Ensign; Leaf, Anchor, Padlock, Eraser, Losenge; Andiron, Radish, Eggcup, Nose, Abacus; Dollar, Earring, Lariat, Apple, Yacht.



The Naval Maneuver

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The financier's daughter threw her arms around the neck of bridegroom-to-be.

"Oh, Walter," she said, "dad's going to give us a cheque for a present!"

"Good!" said Walter. "Then we'll have the wedding at noon instead of two o'clock!"

"But why, dear?"

"The banks close at three!"

* * * *

This religious notice appeared in a southern American newspaper: "The Reverend Mr. Blaney will preach next Sunday, in Dempsey's Grove, at 10 o'clock a.m. and at 4 o'clock p.m., Providence permitting.

"Between sermons, the preacher will run his sorrel mare, Julia, against any nag that can be trotted out in this region for purse of one hundred dollars."

* * * *

The reporter was interviewing a prosperous soap manufacturer.

"It is a well-known fact," he said, "that you made your fortune out of soap, Mr. Lather. Now, to what do you attribute your success?"

"To clean living, my friend; so clean living," was the reply.

* * * *

He was on his way home with his new car, which was absorbing all his attention. Suddenly it struck him that he had forgotten something. Twice on the way he stopped, counted his parcels, and searched his pocket-book, but finally he decided he had everything with him.

When he reached home his daughter ran out to meet him. With a surprised look on her face she stopped and cried, "Why, father, where's mother?"

* * * *

The drover was driving a herd of cattle along a country lane to the cattle auction. Among the number was an exceptionally fine beast which kept ahead of the others.

"I suppose, my man, that big beast is the leader of the others?" questioned the village parson, who was passing by.

"No, sir," responded the drover, "she's the most sensible of e'm. Keeps away from the stick."

* * * *

They had only just been married.

"How much money have you got, dear?" the young husband asked.

"Let me see," she replied. "About half-a-crown."

"Throw it away, and let's start on the level," he replied.

* * * *

"You cough with much more ease this morning," said the doctor.

"That is not remarkable," retorted the patient. "I've been practising all night."

* * * *

"What's the matter with you?" asked the chemist. "You seem excited."

"Heavens!" cried his assistant, "I sold Mrs. Smiley strychnine instead of potash."

"Well, if you aren't the most careless idiot I ever saw. You seem to have no idea of the value of strychnine."

* * * *

An Englishman and an American were presented to an Eastern potentate. Turning to the Englishman, the monarch said: "I understand that you are a British subject." The Englishman admitted with obvious pride that he was. Then, looking at the American, he said: "And, you, sir, are a subject of the United States?"

The American gazed at him in amazement. "Subject? Subject, nothing! I own part of the United States!"

Providing for the future and worrying over it are two different things.

An aged couple had been sitting in front of the fire a long time without speaking. At length the husband inquired: "What were you thinking about?"

The wife replied: "I was just thinking how long we had lived together and that it couldn't go on for ever like this, and the time will soon come when one of us will have to go."

"Yes," assented the old man, "but it's no use worrying about that now."

"No," was the reply, "but I was just thinking that when it does happen I would like to go to Bournmouth to live."

* * * *

"If you and your mother keep nagging, you will bring out the animal in me."

"Don't say that, Henry. We're both scared of mince."

* * * *

"But, darling," he argued, gently, "I've told you before that it is economically unsound to spend your money before you get it."

"Oh, I don't know, dear," she answered. "If you don't get it—at least you've had something for your money."

* * * *

A visitor was talking to one of the unfortunate inmates of an asylum.

"And so you say you are George Washington? The last time I was here you said you were Napoleon."

"So I was," came the reply. "But that was by my first wife."

* * * *

The farmer was showing his new hand round the farm, explaining all the jobs he would have to do.

When the list had been completed the man asked: "How about cleaning the snow from round the house?"

"What on earth do you mean? There's no snow at this time of year."

"No, but by the time I've done my other jobs there will be."

* * * *

"Then you admit that you struck the plaintiff with malice aforethought?" demanded counsel of the man charged with assault.

"You can't mix me up like that", replied the defendant, indignantly. "I've told you twice I hit him with a brick. There wasn't no mallets nor nothing of the kind about it—just a plain brick like any gentleman would use."

He was an amateur gardener. His friends on the train to town were doing their utmost to give him advice—and then they started leg-pulling.

"Now," said one, "you know the way to get the best out of your sweet peas, don't you? Plant them half an hour before it rains."

The amateur missed the point completely, but as everybody else laughed he realized it must be a joke.

A few days later in the train, he suddenly began laughing to himself.

"I see that joke about the sweet pea seeds now," he said. "They don't have seeds—they have pods."

* * * *

Brown and his wife were doing a little fly-hunting.

"How many have you caught?" she asked after a while.

"Six," replied her husband; "three males and three females."

"How absurd!" his wife sniffed. "How could you tell if they were males or females?"

"Easy, my dear," he returned. "Three were on the sugar and three on the mirror."

* * * *

Mrs. Bronson has a new chauffeur, who is very careful as a driver but not so careful about his appearance. He is not too fond of shaving.

"John," said Mrs Bronson to him one day, "how often do you think it necessary to shave?"

"With a weak growth like yours, ma'am," replied the chauffeur, "I should say that once every third day would be sufficient."

* * * *

An educational authority thinks that savings banks boxes in the home are apt to make a child miserly.

Further observation tends to suggest that they also teach parents to become bank robbers.

* * * *

Chaos is a name for the world as a whole.

Hosiery is what carries the water to put out fires.

Allegation is the name for alligators as a whole.

Pigmies is the name for those farms that rear pigs.

A handicap is one that is easy on the head.

Mrs. Booms: "My son is wearing his Eton suit to-day."

Neighbour: "Moths are a nuisance, aren't they?"

* * * *

The touring dramatic company was not having prosperous time.

"Look here, Jinkes," protested the manager, addressing the tall, surley-haired fellow who played leading parts, "you can't play the Count of Goldero with a dirty collar like that!"

"But it's the only one I've got," replied the other gloomly.

"Then we'll have to change the bill, that's all," groaned the manager, "and play instead—'Poverty is No Crime!' "

* * * *

Jones was telling his wife of an incident he had seen.

"I saw a fellow run into a tailor's shop", he said, "grab a suit, and dash out!"

"What happened then?" asked his wife.

"Oh," said Jones, "the tailor followed suit!"

* * *

"Is your new French star, Fifi La Belle, shaping well?"

"Well, I'm having trouble with her speech."

"Ah, difficulties with her French accent?"

"Yes. I've been working on it for months, but you can still tell she comes from Liverpool."

* * * *

The country minister was giving the milk-maid a lift home in his car, and when he came to her house he set her down. The girl started to thank him.

"O,, don't mention it," said the clergyman.

The girl blushed and replied, "All right, sir—mum's the word."

* * * *

The laird had got into a regrettable habit of fishing and tramping on Sundays instead of doing his duty at the kirk. One day Sandy met the laird in the cobbler's shop.

"Sandy", said the laird, "hasn't this long spell of drought made the ground awfully hard? I seem to be wearing my shoes out very quickly these days."

"Maybe ye are," said Sandy, drily, "but ye're certainly no wearn' oot you troosers in your kirk seat onywey."

And the laird was sporting enough to take the hint.

Our Humorist At Large

Athlete: "When I give the signal drop the egg in the saucepan!"

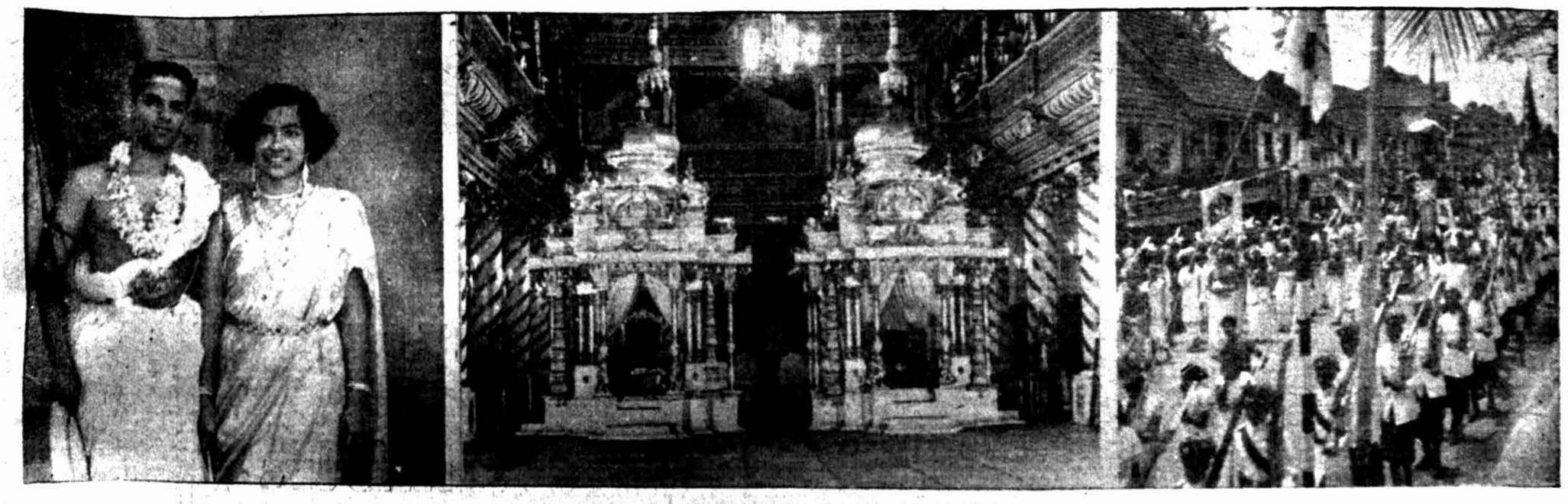
"Going to the pictures, eh? What about giving me a hand with your homework?"

Prison Warder: "He's afraid, thirteen might bring him bad luck!"

LEFT:—"By the Ganges", by R. R. Das.

RIGHT:—"Frogs in Mud", by Miss Leela Kane.

(Two striking exhibits in the "Monsoon" Exhibition of the "Young Artists" of Bombay)



(L. to R.) Princess Lalitamba Bai of Travancore and Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran of Kilimanoor whose wedding took place on 12th Sept.; the marriage pandal; the bridegroom's procession.

LEFT:—Queen Mary listening to a Hebrides woman singing an island lament as she spins in the Hebridean Cottage at the Glasgow Exhibition.

RIGHT:—Captain Eyston's new car "Thunderbolt" with which he recently attempted to break the world's land speed record.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

October 9, 1938.

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by **KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE**, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, **Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort**, Bombay.